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The Story Of A Strange Experiment

By Major C. H. Douglas
Author of "The Douglas Plan"

Much has been said and written about what is called "The Douglas Plan." It is said, too, that Mr Aberhart is going to carry out that plan in Alberta, where he has just won an emphatic victory in a general election.

Actually the phrase is misleading. I have no cut-and-dried plan which I should apply in all countries or circumstances.

FREEING CREDIT

I have an *objective*—the freeing of credit from the control of the bankers and its equitable distribution among the people to whom it rightly belongs.

How that objective can be attained will obviously vary with the particular political and economic situation in each country and province. Alberta will be the first state in which a determined effort will be made by the government to attain it.

I envisaged that effort as a war, and I can no more disclose the moves which my friends will make in this war than the chief of staff in the French Army can disclose his plans for a march on Berlin.

I have been for some time an employee of the Alberta Government. I pay two visits a year to the country to give advice on financial and economic questions.

I have not yet received a summons from the new Prime Minister, but I understand that his party have authorised him to seek my advice, and I shall probably be leaving for Canada shortly.

IDEAL COUNTRY

I regard Alberta as by no means an unfavourable site for the first practical trial for my ideas. The best country of all for their application would be New Zealand, and I am confident that we shall see a government pledged to Social Credit in power there before many years have passed.

In Alberta you have a vigorous people and a land with immense natural resources. Sixty per cent, of the production of the State is agricultural, chiefly wheat. Twenty-five per cent. consists of manufactures, and fifteen per cent. of minerals. You have, therefore, already a reasonably balanced economy.

In time, if my ideas work out, the proportion of manufactures will increase and the State will become more largely self-supporting, though this is by no means essential to the success of my proposals.

Mr. Aberhart, the new Prime Minister, is a man of magnetic personality and a magnificent orator. In the heat of the election he went rather beyond any proposals that I have made, but it is entirely false to say that I am in disagreement with him. I admire him greatly.

He was a successful headmaster of a school in Calgary. He is a deeply religious man and a fine Rugby footballer. Above all, he has a flexible and receptive mind.

His followers in the new Parliament have a high level of education, not on the whole inferior to the men they have defeated. They have had no previous governmental experience in Alberta, but many of them are experienced administrators.

One, Mr. Anderson, was I believe a civil servant in Burma. I have no doubt that the men are capable of tackling the formidable task which they have set themselves.

Briefly, that task may be war with the banks. The cause of our present troubles lies not in a failure of production, or a decline in consumption, but in a breakdown in the system of distribution.

In Alberta there is a great hoard of wheat left over from last year's harvest. In New York and Manchester and China, and even in Edmonton and Calgary, there are men and women without enough to eat.

The reason for this deplorable state of affairs is that the monetary system of the world has failed to adapt itself to modern conditions.

Modern money consists of two things, cash and credit. Of these, credit is by far the more important and is used in all important business transactions.

But its creation is controlled by a few individuals whose interests frequently conflict with those of the rest of the community, and who work primarily for their own interests—the bankers.

The credit of a community represents the total weath of the community. The wealth of a community consists of all the goods produced or producible by its members. The wealth of Alberta is very great, but its people have so far been denied by an antiquated money system the full enjoyment of it.

£5 A MONTH

Mr. Aberhart intends to challenge the present assumption that the banks are the owners of credit backed by this natural wealth, and to administer it himself as a trustee for the people of Alberta.

He promised during the election to pay every Albertan five pounds a month. I hope and believe that once his plans are in full operation that figure will be substantially raised.

There are various methods by which this could be done. Mr. Aberhart is to some extent controlled by the provisions of the Canadian Bank Act.

In order to circumvent that Act he proposed at the election to issue non-negotiable certificates to the population. These notes could only be used once. A man would draw one from a bank or post office and buy a certain quantity of goods from his grocer or butcher with it.

The shopkeeper would then return it to the Treasury and receive a fresh note which he could use once only in exchange. By this method the exclusive right of the Dominion Government to issue money would not be infringed.

If the credit of a rich province is made fully available to its people without artificial restrictions of any kind, there will be no poverty. Every one will have enough to eat, a decent house, opportunities for recreation and adequate leisure.

STRIFE

That, I believe, will happen in Alberta if the new government sticks to its policy. It will probably take fifteen months before the plan is in full operation and that fifteen months will be a period of great difficulty and bitter strife. The vested interests of the bankers and financiers will not relinquish their monopoly without a hard struggle.

But there is one very important factor in our favor. During the last five years, throughout the whole American continent there has grown up a dislike and distrust of the banks, as institutions who have abused their stewardship of the people's wealth.

The psychological atmosphere in Alberta is favorable to our operations, and I should say that more than ninety per cent of the population is on our side.

That is very fortunate, for if the majority were smaller, the minority might be tempted to resort to bloodshed and civil war in defence of their privileges, without understanding that no reasonable privilege is challenged.

In fifteen months from now I believe that Alberta will be a blessed land. Unemployment will no longer be a menace to its citizens. No wheat will rot in its elevators. Fine new roads will enable tourists to appreciate its magnificent scenery and bring further wealth to its people.

SHOW PLACE

It will become one of the show places of the world.

And this brings me to the one really serious difficulty which, I believe, Mr. Aberhart will have to face. I am not frightened of a run on the banks, of a fall in exports, or a shortage of foreign exchange.

I do anticipate a run into the country which may reach formidable dimensions and which it may be difficult to control.

I can imagine men and women from all parts of the American continent who have hitherto led lives cramped by the credit shortage, seeking in Alberta prosperity and happiness that they have never known.

Fortunately the country is large and fertile, and the population at present small. Perhaps before the rush becomes too intensive, other States will have profited by the example of Alberta and the system of Social Credit will be established elsewhere.

—*From "The Sunday Express."*

Obituary

JOHN JAMES SCOTT

The death occurred in the Hanna Hospital, on Thursday, September 26, of John James Scott. Deceased, who was 51 years of age, was born in Saulte St. Marie, Ontario, and was a batchelor. He had been in ill health for a lengthy period and the end came with an attack of dropsy. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott and one brother, Walter, of Delia, survive him.

Funeral services were held in the Delia United Church on Sunday, Sept. 29., Mr. Pickford, of Crossfield, officiating.

Bearers were Messrs. A. Stevenson, L. Brenam, J. Sinclair, F. Lewis, E. Jacky, and G. Bartch.

Miss Marjorie Grant presided at the piano, and the choir assisted with the hymns. Interment took place in Delia cemetery.

The following sent flowers:—

The Family, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Nelson, Mr, and Mrs. Zakarissen; John and Jean, and Family; Arlie Stevenson, C. Davis, E. Jacky, Chas. Horsky, and Mrs. Fennell.

Community Club Gleanings

The community club met on Thursday, September 12th, in the Rest Room, with Mrs. Hewson in the chair. Meeting opened with the creed, singing of "O Canada," and some favorite community songs.

After the regular business of the meeting was transacted, letters of thanks were read from Mr. and Mrs. Smyrl and Geo., and Mrs. Sprouse.

The Enterprise Social Club not being able to accept Sept. invitation, was to be invited for Oct. meeting, and asked to help with the program for that month.

Mrs. Cooke was appointed superintendent for the Oct. meeting, and Mrs. Swaine to take charge of "Current Events."

Mesdames Lowe, Bryan, Wilson, and Swaine kindly volunteered to act as hostesses for that month.

Five directors for the club were appointed at this meeting, namely—Mesdames Morrison, G. Dunfield, K. Harcus, Cooke and C. Hudgeon, and were asked as their first duty to draw up a form of constitution and laws for the club.

The roll call for October is "Something to be Thankful For."

Mrs. R. Hudgeon, supervisor for the month, then presented her program, as follows:

Duet by Mesdames Cooke and Horsky, accompanied by Mr. Duxbury on the violin. Encore number.

Demonstration of rugs and rug making by Mesd. Lees and W. Stevenson. This was very helpful and picturesque.

"Depression Flowers" from tin cans and crepe paper, by Mrs. Holland, presented quite a novelty.

A paper on "Handicraft" was appreciated from Mrs. Craig, while

Mrs. Jolleys demonstrated and instructed on some beautiful pieces of cut work, her own.

Mrs. Hudgeon's program then came to a close, and was followed by "Current Events" by Mrs. Hewson, in which she presented a broad scope of the most interesting and general events of the month.

Roll call, "Canning Suggestions," was replied to helpfully.

Hostesses—Mesdames Neilson, Murray, and R. Hudgeon.

This was one of the best meetings yet held.—Cor.

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The Council met at Craigmyle on Saturday, September 14th, at 7 30 p m. All councillors were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read, and on motion of coun. Farwell, were adopted.

Secretary gave a report of meeting held at Hanna with the doctors there in connection with taking care of indigent patients. He also read a proposed agreement, in which the doctors asked for a payment of $25 a month to attend all indigent cases in the district, without calling on the council for a guarantee. There was also read outline of a suggested agreement between a municipal district and doctors as drawn up for the Municipal Districts' Association.

Moved by the Reeve that we offer the Hanna doctors $20 a month under agreement to treat indigents without charge to the district. Car.

The question of financing some of the school districts was discussed, and Secretary was instructed to take the matter up with the Department of Education.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that accounts as presented be passed for payment. Carried

It was decided to hold next meeting at Delia, at 7.30 p.m., Saturday, October 5th.

The matter of collection of arrears of taxes was further discussed. Secretary was instructed to go round the district and get as many of the voluntary assignments completed as possible. In cases where people refused to give the voluntary assignment a distress warrant was to be issued.

The following correspondence was read: M. D. Hand Hills, P. Batson, Field Crops Commissioner, L. A Thurber, Department of Municipal Affairs, Mrs F. M Farrell, W. B. Dunlop, Seed Grain Branch, H. D. Mann.

Monthly financial statement was read.

Meeting adjourned.

Majestic-Farrell Lake W. I.

The August meeting of the M.F.-L.W.I. met at the home of Mrs. Stoness. The meeting was dedicated to the grandmothers, and old favorite hymns were sung. The creed was repeated in unison. After the business Mrs. Stoness served a delicious lunch.

The September meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. F. Hall. The president opened the meeting by leading in singing harvest songs, after which the creed was repeated in unison. Plans were made for a dance and cafateria supper and bazaar, to be held some time in October. Mrs E. Limpert was sent as delegate to the convention at Rosedale. Mrs. McKay gave current events, and the roll call was then answered by canning recipes. Mrs. Hall's dainty lunch was then partaken of.

Mrs. Dave Shand returned from the Hanna Hospital, where she underwent an appendicitis operation.

Mr and Mrs. Sam Wylie have returned to their home in Vancouver, after spending two weeks visiting old friends.

Messrs. Young, McDonald, and Fulton are the proud owners of new trucks this fall, while Alex. Beaton and Ernie Lawrence have purchased light deliveries.

Mrs. Arthur Hoover has returned home after spending three weeks at the coast and other points.

Mrs James Begrie, of Calgary, has been holidaying at Beaton home. She was accompanied by her small daughter, Shirley Anne.

John Watt is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. McDonald.

Comments on Minimum Price

With hardly a dissentient, the opinion in Canada on the 87½c. price fixed by the Wheat Board is favorable. British papers are somewhat divided, some claiming that the price is high and others approving the step, and suggesting that it means a more stable market. United States' comments express relief that there will be no dumping of Canadian wheat. There had been a fear that the Wheat Board would cut so far below United States' prices that large quantities of Canadian wheat would cross the line little deterred by the 42c. duty.

Remarks on Flour Mills

Large and Small Businesses

A quite common practice of "big business," in its relentless drive to squeeze out the smaller organisations, is the flooding of a district in which a small organisation is giving good service with a flock of high-pressure salesmen who have, for the most part, a great line of misleading ballyhoo, together with, what appears to be to the unwary, a convincing cut on current prices.

The object, of course, is an endeavor to force the small men out of business and then, if successful, the market is at the mercy of these psuedo-philanthropists.

Lately, in the Delia district, these tactics have been employed in the flour business, a determined effort having been made to sell the whole territory, presumably the intention being to hamstring the trade of the local mill of Messrs. McKay and Gates.

This Delia firm has, now for a number of years, been giving good and satisfactory service, not only to the immediate district, but to many other outlying points also, and it is hardly necessary to say the removal of this local flour mill would be a great loss, as well as an inconvenience, to many of the farmers around the country. It is to be hoped that the misleading statements, which it is reported have been made in this late sales campaign, will not have fooled the public.

McKay & Gates have made progressive improvements year by year, and are now turning out a straight grade of flour at $2.50 per hundred, present price.

The exchange rate is 3½ bushels of wheat for 100 lbs. of flour, sacks included; in the event of wheat prices rising, exchange value will be in favour of the customer.

Price for grinding customers' own wheat: 25c. per bushel, all offal returned.

Considering the low prices offered here for a straight grade of flour, it may pay well for people in surrounding towns to buy at the Opportune Mill here in Delia.

Patronize your own home mill and receive good service.

DOMINION ISSUES $135,000,000 BONDS

Ottawa, Sept 27 —Minister of Finance Rhodes announced sale to a group of Canadian banks of a new bond issue totalling $135,000,000.

The issue is divided into $45,000,000 worth of one-year 1½ per cent. bonds sold on a basis to yield 1 9 per cent. interest, and $90,000,000 worth of three-year 2 per cent. bonds sold on a basis to yield approximately 2 25 per cent.

In addition to providing for the redemption of $114,393 000 in bonds maturing Oct. 15, the new issue will provide a certain amount of cash for ordinary government purposes. It will redeem $25,000,000 4 per cent three-year bonds, and $89,393,000 3½ per cent. two-year bonds. Holders of these bonds will be paid off in cash on the due dates.

Cream Deliveries

Some increase in deliveries of cream to creameries of the province was shown in the August figures as compared with those of August last year. The total for the five weeks in August of this year was 3,238,974 lbs. of butterfat, an increase of 302,453 lbs for the same period of 1934. The total deliveries for the 35 weeks ending August 31 of this year were 14,564,131 lbs., compared with 16,912,654 lbs. for the similar period of 1934.

New Appointments to Government Posts

Premier Aberhart has appointed Dr. Victor Wright, of Calgary, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board at a salary of $6,000 per annum. A. L Sweeney, also of Calgary, is appointed head of the Alberta Civil Service Commission at a salary of $4 500 per annum. Both men were prominent workers for the Social Credit cause.

A Reasonable Request

Is gratitude numbered among the human virtues?

If so there should be some appreciation for the Wheat Pools in Western Canada to-day.

No organization has fought harder against the strongest kind of opposition

And all for the benefit of the grain growers of the west.

No organization has so courageously faced danger and even the threat of extinction

In order that the grain growers might not be sacrificed to greed and the arrogance of wealth and power.

Continuous criticism has been the lot of this farmer organization through the bitter years

In which it fought for the grain farmers.

Surely it is not asking too much to suggest that the grain farmers

Should give their patronage to Alberta Pool Elevators?

It is through deliveries of grain that this organization is kept strong and virile.

Won't you do your part? Every wagon load counts.

Alberta Pool Elevators



Tell your wife about it"

We will accept

1½ Bushels Wheat

For One Year's Subscription to "The Delia Times"

Prices Based on Wheat Board Quotations

All you have to do, if your wheat grades No. 1 or No. 2, is to place in storage 1½ bushels and bring us the ticket to settle for a year's subscription. Credit will be given on receipt of graded storage ticket made out in favor of The Delia Times.

This applies to payment of Arrears; also New Subscriptions

The following is the schedule for One Year:—

No. 1 Northern	1½	bushels
No. 2 do.	1½	"
No. 3 do.	2	"
No. 4 do.	2	"

THE DELIA TIMES

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The World In Danger

As week succeeds week the possibilities of war between Italy and Eth'opia grow nearer to certitude and the situation becomes fraught with alarming menace, not merely to the two countries involved but to other countries and possibly the whole civilized world.

With the Italian representatives rejecting, one after another, proposals which are being made almost daily by committees of the League of Nations and interested powers in the hope of averting an outbreak of hostilities, and Emperor Haile Selassie refusing to accept any compromise which would result in the surrender of the independence of his kingdom, the situation becomes more and more gloomy, and the gloom deepens with the active preparations which are being prosecuted by Mussolini and the belligerence with which he is whipping his countrymen into a warlike attitude.

Statesmen of the leading nations of the world and international authorities appear to be in complete accord with the general consensus of world opinion that such a conflict would not be confined to Italy and Ethiopia, but that other nations would be dragged into the fray and that it is even likely to lead to a general conflagration which would result in misery and suffering to millions and loss of life and property on an even greater scale than the Great War of 1914-18.

Indeed, there are authorities who see in the present situation a potential destruction of civilization itself. This view is supported by the Committee on International Law of the Canadian Bar Association, which in a report to the Canadian Bar Association convention in Winnipeg recently spoke of "the consequences to the world and Canada of an actual resort to arms" as probably "catastrophic in the sense that it may include the destruction or profound modification of many of the institutions upon which civilization is based."

Again in the same report, the committee dealt with the conduct of Italy as indicating that government's unwillingness to accept decisions of the Council of the League of Nations, of which she is a member, in the following words:

"If that attitude persists the world may be faced with a complete breakdown of the system of public international order which was supposed to have been permanently established by the sacrifices of the years 1914 to 1918.

"The question is whether or not the peoples of the world will permit this by failure to agree on united action or whether, by united action, they will, as they undoubtedly can, insist upon the observance of the public law upon which the continuance of our present civilization may depend."

The statement that the peoples of the world can avoid this catastrophe by united action refers to the powers which the member countries of the League vested in themselves when they approved Article 16 of the covenants, to which all members have subscribed, agreeing to impose financial and economic sanctions as a punitive measure against any member who breaks the covenants and commits an act of aggression against any other country.

In view of the menace of the situation the importance of these powers become paramount. They are contained in the first and third paragraphs of Article 16 and read as follows:

"1. Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 and 15, it shall, ipso facto, be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not."

"3. The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through territory to the forces of any Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League."

It is not perhaps generally known that the onus of deciding whether an act of aggression or incident is to be construed as "as act of war" within the meaning of the covenants is left with each individual member to decide. A clause was drafted some years ago vesting the decision with the Council but this has never been ratified by the League.

However, once a member has decided that some act or incident is an "act of war" it has no alternative, under the covenants, but to proceed with the measures outlined in Article 16. Otherwise, that country has itself violated the covenants.

With the onus of interpretation of an "act of war" left upon each individual member, the importance of the general public being fully posted on events as they transpire, can readily be understood, as in the final analysis, it is the people of each country involved who are in the position by their influence, to decide what part their country shall play in the efforts to avert a major catastrophe.

Completes Bird Survey

Northwest Territories Good Breeding Place States U.S. Biologist

Completing a two-month survey of nesting places of migratory waterfowl in the Northwest Territories and northern Alberta, L. J. Goldman and C. E. Gillham of the United States biological survey, Washington, D.C., arrived at Edmonton by aeroplane from Fort Resolution.

Mr. Gillham, who lives at Albuquerque, N.M., expressed himself as very favorably impressed with the extent and possibilities of the north country as a breeding area for waterfowl, but explained he was unable to release the result of his survey until he had reported to his government.

Nesting places of duck and geese on the various lakes as far north as Fort Resolution were surveyed.

Village Needs Pied Piper

Fifty rats a night are being killed in the village of Chilthorne, England. All the men have enlisted into an anti-rat army to combat the ravages of the rodents, which have laid siege to one farm and have become a plague. So far the rats have won.

One under-sea valley off the Maryland coast drops 9,000 feet below sea level.

Caked Udder Cleared

Experienced dairymen find Minard's particularly good for treating caked udder, lumps, bruises, colic, etc. Keep bottles in stable and house. 91

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Huge Cliff Demolished

Blasting In Scotland Dislodges Million Tons Of Granite

One of the greatest blasting operations in Scotland was successful recently when a granite cliff 500 feet high and stretching 400 feet across the face of Ben Dhurnich, near Bonawe, was "demolished" by gunpowder. A signal was flagged from a tiny island in Loch Etive. At this a man crouching on the mainland, under a protective rock ledge in a forest 500 yards away, pushed down the lever of a dynamo, and the cliff tumbled into a myriad fragments. Powder fumes and granite dust rose in a cloud 2,000 feet high. In that second there was crowning triumph for men who had planned for the last four years to destroy the cliff, and by the touch of a lever there had been gained for industry 1,000,000 tons of granite. The success of the blasting, which cost $20,000 to carry out, means that 400 quarrymen will be given work for six years.

Rotation Of Crop

Rotation of sugar beet land with sweet clover and alfalfa was the theme of speakers who addressed some hundred and twenty-five beet growers on the occasion of the ninth annual sugar beet culture demonstration at Coaldale, Alberta. About 5,000 acres of new beet land on the Lethbridge Northern will be seeded next spring.

Women Like Combines

We'll wager the farmers' wives are glad that threshing is over. At the Jess Denton farm in Alma, Kansas, there were 31 men for dinner and 27 for supper, while at another farm near, where one of the big combines was used, three men harvested 165 acres in a day. That is one place where the machine lessens the work for the women. 2117

Canadian Building Gains

Encouraging Increase Shown In Building According To Report

Construction contracts awarded throughout Canada during August totalled $23,837,400 compared with $18,549,200 in July, an increase of more than $5,000,000, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports Limited. Contracts awarded in the first eight months of 1935 had a value of $117,981,100 compared with $85,651,100 in the corresponding period of 1934, and $55,043,800 in 1933.

Quebec led the provinces in the August returns with contracts awarded to the value of $11,313,700, followed by Ontario with $6,763,100, Nova Scotia with $2,655,100, British Columbia $1,450,900, Saskatchewan $701,400, Alberta $366,500, Manitoba $268,600, New Brunswick $238,900, and Prince Edward Island $79,200. Normally there is a decline in construction awards in the late summer but this has been offset this year by large engineering contracts in the province of Quebec. During August contracts awarded throughout the Dominion included 226 engineering projects totalling $14,012,200, business construction to the value of $5,423,800, residential construction made up of 22 apartments and 1,097 residences totalling $3,460,600, and industrial construction $940,800.

An Intricate Problem

Joining Of Steel Plates On Liner Queen Mary Requires Study

Construction of the new Cunard White Star super liner Queen Mary has been complicated by reason of the fact that no two of her steel plates are exactly the same, according to reports from the shipyard at Clydebank. Most of the plates are curved, and many of them are more than 36 feet long, 6 feet wide and more than an inch thick. Few are really flat.

The joining of the plate so that each rivet hole pairs exactly with the corresponding hole is an intricate problem, and more than 10,000,000 such pairs of holes must be made. Each plate must overlap at least six others adjoining it, creating a problem of arrangement that has required the study of a large engineering staff.

A large half-model of the ship has been laid out on a loft floor at the shipyard, furnishing an accurate picture of the successive rows of plates and a laboratory for the study of the details of construction which are carried out on a larger scale on the ship itself.—New York Times.

Tourist Traffic Gains

Tourist Travel To Canada Appears To Be On The Increase

A gain of 182,121 visitors to Canada during the month of July 1935, as compared with July 1934, is shown in a statement of tourist traffic compiled by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Admissions for July 1935 at all border points totalled 2,520,066 persons, of which 2,284,132 came by highway and ferry, 81,827 came by train and 154,107 by boat. Admissions at all border points in July 1934 totalled 2,337,945.

The tourist movement in June 1935 totalled 1,551,859 persons, an increase of almost 75,000 over the 1,477,076 visitors admitted in June 1934.

Hurts Coal Industry

Bitter Complaint Against Natural Gas Competition In Alberta

Use of natural gas in Edmonton last year deprived mines of a market for 350,000 tons of coal, Sir Montague Barlow, eminent British authority on collieries, was told as he opened his investigation of Alberta's coal industry. Bitter complaint against natural gas competition was voiced by Mayne Reid, counsel for 10 coal companies. Mr. Reid also informed Sir Montague that truck and bus competition to railways has reduced the market for steam coal.

Would Remodel Man

Expert Of Rockefeller Institute Gets New Ideas

A physiological expert of considerable renown, Dr. Alexis Carrel, of Rockefeller Institute, returned from a European trip advocating creation of an institution for the modelling of man—the creation of a super-human.

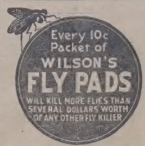
The smiling little scientist broke a policy of 25 years to discuss his book, "Man—The Unknown," and touched lightly upon his idea regarding the development — particularly the mental stature—of man.

Large Parking Space

The motor park of the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg next year will cover 25 acres. It will be organized on the lines of the park at the Royal Military Tattoo at Aldershot, will be floodlit at night and will be paved with a special composition to prevent dust. It will hold 13,000 cars.

To help teach children music a resident of Portland, Ore., has invented a metal plate painted with a staff to which magnet backed paper notes can be fastened.

The belief that Negroes and Indians are immune to poison ivy has long been proved incorrect, says a chemist.



10c WHY PAY MORE

Best of all fly killers. Clean, quick, sure, cheap. Ask your Druggist, Grocer or General Store.

THE WILSON FLY PAD CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

A Great Astronomer

Dr. Anna Cannon Has Classified Over 400 000 Stars

That astronomy is not so exact a science that the average man would not be interested were information readily available, is the opinion of Dr. Anne J. Cannon, of Harvard, who was in Toronto as a delegate to the American Astronomical Society's convention.

For 50 years Dr. Cannon has been gazing through telescopes and the mystery of the heavens has as great a thrill for her as ever. Dr. Cannon is the most famous woman astronomer in the world, and she has shared with Madame Curie of France and others equally famous the honor of receiving the Ellei Richards' prize for outstanding work by women in research.

She was the last recipient of the prize, which was founded to encourage women to study science. But because it was felt women no longer needed encouragement to enter, it was discontinued. Dr. Cannon has continued it, however, for women in astronomy. It is called after her now and it goes to women astronomers.

The prize was given Dr. Cannon for classification of stars according to their spectra. She has classified over 400,000. Harvard is now a mecca for astronomers all over the world who seek astronomical observations of spectra.

Huge Boulder Slide

500 Tons Of Rock Breaks Loose At Niagara Falls

With an thundering roar, 500 tons of rock broke loose from the cliff on the American side below the lower bridge at Niagara Falls, at a point where 200 tons fell last April.

Huge boulders and shale were piled high on the tracks of the International Railway gorge line, and traffic was suspended. The railway tracks were lifted from the roadbed and pushed to the brink of the gorge. One pole carrying power lines was moved by the avalanche of rock and sand.

Officials stated it would take considerable time to clear the railway track of the present fall.

FASHION FANCIES



LITTLE DAUGHTER FOLLOWS "SUIT" BECAUSE MUMMY HAS DECIDED IT'S A SUIT SEASON

By Ellen Worth

Here she is showing just how attractive and practical her new model can be.

Originally it was carried out in lightweight woolen in red and brown mixture. The boxy jacket was plain brown wool. The jacket has enough warmth for fall days. And another nice thing about it is that it gives extra warmth for winter days.

Wool jersey dress with the jacket of velveteen is another attractive scheme.

Style No. 675 is designed for sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of $5\frac{1}{2}$-inch ribbon for dress and $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards of 39-inch material for jacket.

Patterns 15c each. Address mail orders to: Pattern Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Let the new Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine assist you in assembling your family's fall clothes. There are designs for every type and every occasion. And of course one of our perfect-fitting patterns is obtainable for every design illustrated. Don't delay! Send for your copy to-day!

Seven Years In Dungeon

Toronto Lady Tells How Ethiopian Emperor Tortured Prisoners

The story of how her great-granduncle, Capt. Murdoch Cameron, British consul, was held prisoner by Emperor Theodore of Ethiopia in a dungeon far below the rock-bound fortress of Magdala, the emperor's stronghold, for almost seven years, was related to The Toronto Star Weekly by Mrs. Violet Cameron Sinclair, Edna Ave., Toronto.

"The experience he went through must have been awful," Mrs. Sinclair remarked, recalling the record of Capt. Cameron's imprisonment as told to her when she was "just a girl" in London.

In 1862 Capt. Cameron succeeded Consul W. C. Plowden in Ethiopia, following the murder of the latter when he was returning to his post from the court of Emperor Theodore in March of 1860.

"One day when I was staying with my grand-aunt, Margaret Bruce Cameron, in London," Mrs. Sinclair related, "she asked me to get something for her from her bureau and when I pulled out what she wanted I also pulled out a crudely fashioned chain. I asked her what it was and she told me the story.

"She said that when Capt. Cameron had gone to Abyssinia to fill the post things had gone well for a while, but in less than a year he ran into difficulties with Emperor Theodore. He was taken prisoner, along with other Europeans, and remained chained, hand to foot, for the seven years until rescued by Lord Napier's expedition in 1868.

"When I looked at the chain, which was not any more than 14 or 15 inches long, I couldn't imagine how he had been held by such a short manacle," Mrs. Sinclair continued. "I was then told that it had been fastened to one wrist and the other end to one ankle. In this manner, bent over almost double, he had been imprisoned for all that time. The chain had only three links, each about four inches long, and at each end were loops. The loop for the ankle was oval shaped, while the loop for the wrist was a circle. The iron was crudely fashioned, and had jagged square edges. These edges were so rough the loops must have been burned on him at first, because they had to be cut off when he was released. The chain has been kept in the family since that time and is now in Stirling, Scotland, and although it belongs to me, I have not sent over for it."

A strong man, a true Scot, Capt. Cameron survived the imprisonment for almost seven years, but when released he was in such terrible physical condition that he died within a few weeks.

"I was told by my grand-aunt," Mrs. Sinclair continued, "that when the British captured the fortification of Magdala, many of the prisoners were unable to walk, even after their fetters had been cut off. Capt. Cameron, as the result of being bound in such a manner, could not stand up, but had to walk on his hands as well as his feet. His back was perfectly stiff, bent over so that he walked like an animal, right up until the time of his death."

Mrs. Sinclair's grand-aunt, who told her the tragic story in 1901, died in 1902 in London. "She was a great friend of Florence Nightingale," Mrs. Sinclair stated. "She was a nurse in the Crimean war and associated with Florence Nightingale a great deal. I have many evidences to prove that."

Sales Show Big Revival

Regina Implement Firms Report Business Was Good This Year

Biggest story out of Regina's wholesale district this year, is that of the rejuvenated machinery business.

One implement company reported business as 49 per cent. ahead of last year. Binder sales were six times greater than any year since 1930.

Another said its old machine repair business would be up 200 to 400 per cent. and new business 50 per cent. ahead.

Feature of it all was the fact that buyers apparently were having no great difficulty in obtaining the one-third down payment being asked by all companies on binders instead of the old 25 per cent. or less. On tractors or combines, down payment must be 25 per cent., in comparison with the pre-depression 10 per cent. insisted upon.

One company shipped two binders to a town in the heart of the 1930-34 drouth area last week and were out-and-out cash sales.

Rare Animal From Africa

Okapi In London Zoo Looks Like Miniature Giraffe

Leo, the Okapi, one of the rarest animals in the world, has taken a prominent place in London Zoo Society.

Leo comes from Africa and is the talk of the town. An Okapi (O-ka-pi, with the accent on the second syllable), includes in equal proportions the characteristics of the giraffe, the deer and the zebra. He looks like a miniature giraffe.

One of the shyest of animals, the Okapi has been hunted almost to the point of extinction by the pigmies of the Lturi forest with their deadly blow-guns.

Sounds Like Good Scheme

Husbands Left Alone During Holiday Will Be Looked After

A scheme is being mooted in Old London to meet the needs of that unfortunate section of humanity—the husbands whose better halves have gone on ahead on their holidays, or who are staying another fortnight longer. Most husbands have this experience now and again. They fix up meals somehow, make the bed just before friend wife comes back, and use up all the socks in the drawer pending her return to darn them.

The idea is that a catering firm will provide breakfast and evening dinner, put it in the refrigerator overnight, charging so much a week for the service. Hubby just leaves a note suggesting what he would like and the thing is done. Thermos containers will keep the food warm. And what's more the company will do the dish washing.

Another branch of the service is valeting. Socks are to be left in a bag, collected, and returned next day, washed and mended.

Perhaps wifey may not like this idea. One of the greatest satisfactions she gets out of her holiday is the thought that hubby is putting up with so much discomfort that he will realize how much he depends upon her and will appreciate her all the more when she comes back.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Land Has Disappeared

No Trace Can Be Found Of Property In Esquimalt

H. Seller of San Francisco was surprised recently to find a lot on which he had been paying taxes for over 50 years had disappeared.

Seller went to Victoria, B.C., to secure a title ot a piece of property in Esquimalt, left to him by his father. He visited the land registry office and real estate operators both there and in Esquimalt, but could find no trace of the property.

His father came to the coast about 60 years ago, and, becoming interested in Victoria real estate, purchased the land which he left to his son on his death. The son was advised to hold the property as a drydock was to be built at Esquimalt which would increase its value. He let the land go at a tax sale and bought it back again.

The only explanation he can give now is that the property must be under water. It is said the matter was settled by the payment by the municipality of the amount paid for the land by Sellers at the tax sale.

Gas Test Well

Great Activity Shown In Hudson Bay Junction Territory

Amalgamated Oils Ltd. brought in the fourth gas test well on the Kakwa structure recently. The flow was encountered at 275 feet, the same level at which gas was found in other wells, says a report from Hudson Bay Junction.

The four holes have been drilled largely with a view to securing geological data on the structure, which is very large. A test for oil somewhere in the Piewie hills is now considered justified.

It was stated unofficially that the Senator Oil and Gas Development Company, Ottawa, intended shipping a rig to Hudson Bay Junction and drilling for oil on the structure where the Trail Blazer Company put down a hole last year. This structure is near Hudson Bay Junction and quite distinct from the Kakwa structure, 25 miles distant.

Dropped From The Sky

Massed Landing Of Troops Praticed In Military Manoeuvres

Soviet military strategists dropped an army from the sky recently as they practiced their latest war manoeuvres—mass landing of fully-equipped troops with parachutes. Bearing rifles and sub-machine guns, the jumpers landed behind "enemy" lines, formed ranks quickly and bore down upon an opposing airdrome.

Whole regiments, landing from the skies, succeeded in capturing the airdrome, but later came to theoretical grief. When they used the airdrome as a base from which to advance overland to attack the main "enemy" forces from the rear, they were met by a quickly mobilized defence force which, with the aid of tanks and armored trains, "annihilated" them.

Bird Was Artistic

At Egginton Rectory, Derbyshire, a small stream flows through the garden; on the bank among the reeds and irises a moorhen built her nest; morning after morning the edge of this was carefully decorated with sprays of buttercups gathered from the adjoining meadow.

Spectators Were Scared

An artist's zeal brought a police car and ambulance and halted work in a Boston office building. Perched high on a roof, painting a skyscraper view of the waterfront, the young artist did not know that office workers called police to halt his "suicide".

Apartments are so scarce in the larger German cities that thousands of young married couples are forced to live for years in boarding houses with their parents.



Now's the Day and Now's the Hour

With times improving, roll-your-owners "wha hae" smoked Ogden's Fine Cut in the past are crowding back to Ogden's because of the satisfying cigarettes it assures. And they are learning again that the best really costs very little. "Now's the day and now's the hour" for you, too, to get back to this favourite cigarette tobacco. And remember—"Chantecler" or "Vogue" are mighty fine papers.

52 Poker Hands, any numbers, now accepted as a complete set.

OGDEN'S FINE CUT

Your Pipe Knows Ogden's Cut Plug

Greatest Russian Scientist

Has Done Much To Extend Study Of Nervous System

Both Tsarist and Bolshevist Governments have delighted to honor the great Russian scientist, Prof. Ivan Pavlov, says the News of the World. No one living has done more to extend the study of the nervous system of men and animals, and particularly knowledge of the connection between brain and digestion. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for this work as long ago as 1904. Last year, when he was 85, the Soviet Government spent £10,000 on equipping a laboratory for him. It now pays the old man, who was the son of a poor village priest, £2,000 a year, and, according to H. G. Wells, he is the only man who dare answer Stalin back.

Advice For Everyone

Doctor Says People With Colds Should Be Isolated

If you have a cold, go home and isolate yourself. This is the advice of Dr. Gordon P. Jackson, M.O.H., of Toronto, who remarks that people do not consider colds with sufficient seriousness. The common cold, he points out, is responsible for greater financial loss to business than any other single disease.

"The common cold is highly communicable," he says. "And the change from the nice weather to the cold nights we now have, lowers the average individual's resistance."

Plenty Left

The play had reached its climax. There were tears in the eyes of the audience, for the villain had just kidnapped the heroine. The hero then came on the stage to find his sweetheart gone. Clutching hold of the table with trembling hands he cried out loudly: "She is gone! She is gone! What is left for me?"

Somewhere in "the gods" the shrill voice of the new sales boy cried:

"Peanuts, chewing-gum, chocolate and ice-cream!"

New Variety Of Dahlia

A Siamese-twin dahlia, which may be the forerunner of a new variety of this autumn flower, was displayed at Victoria recently. The freak bloom was grown by Mrs. W. G. Gordon of Sooke, B.C. It is two flowers joined together at the calyx. The dahlia is of the pompom variety and the back-to-back flowers almost form a solid ball of pink petals. Plant experts termed it a queer aberration of nature.

for BURNS & SCALDS

Sold by all Druggists—25c, 35c (tube), 50c and $1.00

"MECCA" OINTMENT

Medical Association Shows Opposition To Health Insurance Plan

Vancouver.—Presidents of British Columbia, Canadian and American Medical Associations are on record in vigorous opposition to health insurance as at present proposed. A draft bill, on which the provincial government is at present hearing representations, was particularly in mind when these officials and others addressed the annual banquet of the British Columbia Medical Association.

"Stand together, shoulder to shoulder, man to man, to defend our rights," said Dr. J. C. Meakins, Montreal, president of the Canadian Medical Association, who said his organization represented 28 per cent. of the medical men in Canada.

"We are attacked by a common front of political enmity," Dr. Meakins declared. "We are the last bulwark of society to go down. Now they are trying to pick us off and make us serve their selfish financial ends.

"The Canadian Medical Association stands for a royal commission to make a coast to coast investigation of health insurance and to decide upon what basis, if any, it shall be considered."

Dr. J. Tate Mason, Seattle, president of the American Medical Association; Dr. T. C. Routley, secretary of the Canadian association; Dr. H. H. Milburn, president of the British Columbia Medical Association, and others, added their condemnation of health insurance as at present proposed.

"We need a united front now more than ever before," Dr. Mason added. "Our problems in the United States are your problems and you in Canada can depend upon the support of the American association.

Dr. Routley reiterated the demand for a royal commission and said he had received in Toronto assurances from the Life Insurance Officers' Association that it would co-operate with the medical association by appointing experts to make an actuarial survey of Canada as a basis of health insurance rates."

"This isn't your fight alone," he said to the British Columbia doctors. "If this province goes for health insurance then the rest of the provinces will do the same."

Dr. G. J. Wherrett, Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, in a brief address, said the death rate from tuberculosis in Canada had been reduced by two-thirds in the past quarter century.

Royal Wedding

Third Son Of King George To Be Married On Nov. 6

Balmoral, Scotland.—The wedding of the Duke of Gloucester, third son of the king, to Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, will take place in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 6, it was officially announced.

The ceremony will follow closely that used in the wedding of the Duke of Kent to Princess Marina of Greece last November. Details have been arranged by the king, the queen, the duke and his financee.

British Children Arrive

Forty-One Juveniles To Be Sent To Vancouver Island

Quebec.—Forty-one British children, here to make homes for themselves under a scheme sponsored by the Prince of Wales, arrived on the liner Duchess of Athol. In the group are 27 boys and 14 girls, ranging in age from six to 13 years. The youthful immigrants disembarked here and are continuing directly to Vancouver Island where two hostels have been provided on a 1,000-acre farm for them.

Reaping Second Crop

High River Farmers Find Grain Revived After Hail

Lethbridge, Alta. — Some farmers are viewing their neighbors' grain fields with envious eyes. Hailed out, they plowed up their fields. Neighbors did not follow suit, and in the High River district many are reaping a second crop from fields that were battered into the ground with a 100 per cent. loss in July. Yields of from 10 to 15 bushels an acre are expected from the second crop fields.

Secure Contract For Bridge

Ottawa.—Contract for a bridge at Ceepee, Sask., over the North Saskatchewan river, has been awarded to R. J. Arrand Construction Company of Saskatoon. The bridge will be of reinforced concrete to cost $285,750.

Naval Officer Sentenced

Toulon, France. — Paul Rolland, young naval aviator, was convicted of attempted espionage and sentenced to two years in a prison by a naval court. He was the third person to be sentenced for spying in France within a week.

To Finance Election

Wheat Enters Campaign In A New Role

Lethbridge, Alta.—Wheat has entered the Dominion election campaign in a new role. The grain, marketing of which has long been a subject for debate in parliament and election battles, is being accepted by the Social Credit campaign committee to help finance for the forthcoming federal election. The wheat is converted into cash.

Another unusual method of filling party coffers is used by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. Dime cards are sent throughout the province and when each is filled with coins it is sent to provincial headquarters in Edmonton.

Wild Life Sanctuary

United States To Set Aside Land In Montana

Washington.—Establishment of a new federal wild life sanctuary in the plains regions of northeastern Montana was announced by the biological survey.

The sanctuary, known as the Medicine Lake migratory water fowl refuge, includes 23,700 acres of submarginal lands 21 miles south of Plentywood, in Sheridan and Roosevelt counties, Montana.

It is expected to serve as a breeding area and a resting place during migrations.

Refugees Are Destitute

Nearly Million In World Whose Fate Is Tragic

Geneva.—There are still nearly 1,000,000 refugees in the world—not counting thousands in North and South America and certain European countries, concerning whom no definite statistics are available.

Their fate, the political committee of the League of Nations assembly was told by Chairman Rudolph Kunslijizerski of Czechoslovakia, is tragic. Twenty thousand in the neighborhood of Harbin in Manchuria alone are said to be in a state of almost complete destitution.

Chinese Gang Arrested

Leaders Confess Victims Killed Before Ransom Was Demanded

Tientsin, China.—The arrest of a gang of 20 Chinese on kidnapping charges led to disclosures of cruelty authorities said had seldom been equalled in the annals of crime. Bodies of 20 supposed victims were found beneath floors of houses in various parts of the city.

Leaders of the gang confessed, police said, that they had immediately strangled the victims after they were kidnapped. Ransoms were then demanded but the bodies were never returned.

Initiated By Indians

Were First To Introduce Social Credit In Alberta

Toronto.—Blackfoot Indians in Alberta had Social Credit long before the regime of Premier Aberhart, they told Kenneth Kidd of the anthropological department of the Royal Ontario museum, who spent the summer on their 138,000-acre reserve near Calgary.

"They said they used the same principle when they divided buffalo meat among the tribe after a hunt," Mr. Kidd said on his return to Toronto.

Larger Returns From Crop

Farmers In Calgary Area Expect To Profit From Better Prices

Calgary.—Prominent Calgary grain men estimated farmers within an area extending 75 miles about Calgary would realize $16,000,000 for their 1935 crop. It was estimated the crop will total 24,077,054 bushels, which will grade No. 3 Northern.

The return will be $600,000 more than last year although the yield is less and the grade lower. The difference will result from a better price, they said.

Mentioned For Peace Prize

Stockholm.—The name of Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff is being prominently mentioned here for next year's Nobel Peace prize. The foreign commissar's candidacy for the prize is being advocated particularly by the Swedish association known as "Friends of the Soviet Union."

Largest Voting List

Ottawa.—Ottawa West has the largest number of voters on the list of any single federal constituency in Canada. The total is 55,727. St. James, Montreal, comes second with 54,760 and Spadina, Toronto, third with 52,159. Halifax has 60,345 on the lists but that is a two-member constituency.

2117

Bad Storm In England

Seven Persons Dead And Widespread Damage Is Reported

London. — Great Britain's worst September storm in three-quarters of a century, finally blew itself out, leaving seven persons dead, many injured and widespread material damage.

The south coast of England became a graveyard for score of small yachts. Brighton alone reports damage of more than $15,000 and Bournemouth, where not a single beach hut was left standing, a similar sum.

Six thousand men from the post office repair staff worked in relays to unravel a tangle of telephone wires in southern counties, where more than 19,000 lines were out of order. Others struggled to remove fallen trees which blocked many roads.

The British steamer Mary Kingsley succeeded in making port at Falmouth after being washed by mountainous seas which dislodged a 40-ton locomotive from its position on the forward deck.

Three members of the crew, injured while trying to drain a 38-ton barge which had become filled with water, were removed to a hospital.

Churchill Port Busy

Loaded With Wheat Leopold Starts On Second Trip

Churchill, Man.—A full cargo of the West's best wheat, 325,000 bushels, was poured down the chutes into the spacious holds of the ocean steamer Leopold for her second sailing for the 1935 season from Manitoba's northern seaport.

Twenty-four days after sailing from Churchill on her first trip, loaded with wheat for Antwerp, the Leopold docked here Sept. 17th and sailed on the 19th. Antwerp again her destination.

Heavy wheat movements from Churchill are expected shortly as vessels raced towards port to load the grain. The Pengreep, Wentworth, Charles and Alma Dawson were due to arrive before the end of the month. It will be the Wentworth's second trip this year.

The first new-crop grain was delivered to the elevator here Sept. 16th and graded No. 1 Northern.

BRITISH ELECTIONS MAY BE DEFERRED UNTIL NEXT YEAR

London.—The Ethiopian crisis, it was reliably learned, has caused the National government to drop any idea of a general election before next spring, when it was generally expected to be held in any event.

Previously it had been considered that Prime Minister Baldwin would refer to the election when he addresses the annual convention of the Conservative party opening Oct. 4. Now it is believed the prime minister will have even more momentous matters to discuss in his first statement of policy since the situation abroad became critical.

The convention, too, contrary to usual policy, is expected to divorce itself largely from internal politics and concern itself mainly with the country's position in regard to defence, which has long been agitating Conservatives.

The Labor party, however, professes itself to be taking no chances over a sudden election. They have already endorsed 510 candidates, leaving only 105 seats uncovered of which even Labor regards 50 as hopeless from their viewpoint.

BACKS SANCTIONS



When Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, spoke before the League of Nations Council at Geneva in favor of sanctions in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis he created a sensation. Britain already has intimated her intention to back sanctions.

Economic Sanctions

Gen. Smuts Does Not Think Covenant Will Lead To War

Stellenbosch, South Africa.—General Smuts, minister of justice in the Union of South Africa, said in a speech here he did not think economic sanctions under article 16 of the League of Nations covenant would lead to war.

If a war broke out in Europe in which Great Britain was involved under the Locarno treaty, "South Africa, Canada and Australia would be out of it, not because we arranged it, but because Britain arranged it under this treaty."

The covenant of the league lays down when war is legal, he continued. "It lays down the same obligations for Britain as for the Dominions, which means Britain cannot take part in war legally without the Dominions being in the same boat. It is not a constitutional question of the empire which beings this about, but a solemn treaty."

The question of South Africa being compelled to participate in a British war did not arise, said General Smuts. "If we had to take part it would be under the covenant."

Set Price For 1934 Wheat

Will Receive Same Price As For New Crop

Winnipeg. — Farmers still holding wheat grown in 1934 will receive the same price for it from the Canadian wheat board as for the 1935 crop it was announced here.

This means a price of 87½ cents a bushel for all No. 1 Northern wheat, Fort William basis, whether it is in store in elevators or held on farms, as long as it is owned by the producers. The date on which the board will start purchasing is to be announced shortly.

Big Road Building Program

Winnipeg.—Immediate start on a $2,730,000 road and bridge building program was authorized by the Manitoba government. An agreement with the Dominion government, paying part of the cost, provides men must be at work on the projects prior to Oct. 10, otherwise the work cannot be started.

IL DUCE'S SONS LEAVE FOR AFRICA



Embarking on the motor ship "Saturnia" bound for East African service, Bruno and Vittorio, sons of Mussolini, can be seen in the white uniforms as pilot officers in the Italian Air Force, with other military celebrities. With them are General Teruzzi (behind), Signor Starace (centre), and Count Ciano, their brother-in-law (in front).

Women Entering Contest

Twelve Have Already Been Nominated For Federal Campaign

Toronto.—With choice of candidates in the forthcoming Dominion general election still not completed, there are nearly as many women in the contest already as in the last four elections. Twelve women had been nominated to Sept. 18. The number is one less than the total in the elections of 1921, 1925, 1926 and 1930. It is more than double the 1930 list of women.

Women have been chosen so far in the Yukon and the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and New Brunswick. Ontario leads with six. Alberta, British Columbia and New Brunswick have one apiece. There are two candidates in Saskatchewan and Mrs. George Black, wife of the former speaker of the House of Commons, is Conservative candidate in the Yukon, a single-member constituency.

Except for Mrs. Black and Miss Macphail the women nominees represent either the C.C.F., which has named six or the Reconstruction party, whose nominations already include four women candidates.

Atheism In Schools

Makes Charge That Communism Taught In Ontario Schools

Calgary.—The charge that atheism and Communism were being taught to children in Ontario schools was made here by R. A. Hiltz, of Toronto, general secretary of the general board of religious education, in his report to delegates at the annual meeting of the executive council of the general synod of the Church of England in Canada.

In his report on religious education in public schools, Mr. Hiltz called attention "to a report made recently by a school inspector in Ontario in which he stated definitely that atheism and Communism were being taught to the children in at least one of the schools in his inspectorate."

"Sufficient evidence is available," Mr. Hiltz said the inspector reported, "to show that a Communistic organization has set up a Young Pioneer Club in this school.

"Through this club the children are taught that there is no God and that the Bible is false. They are also taught that neither loyalty nor respect is due British institutions."

May Choose Edinburgh

Wedding Of King's Son In St. Giles Cathedral Being Considered

London.—A report the king's third son, the Duke of Gloucester, and his fiancee, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott would be married in Westminster Abbey, appeared in the Manchester Guardian. Informed circles took this with reserve. It is understood the king and queen and the bride's parents are considering the propriety of a wedding in St. Giles' cathedral at Edinburgh. The bride's family—the Duke and Duchess of Bucceluch and Queensberry—being so prominent in Scottish life.

In any event the ceremony is expected to take place before Christmas.

ITALY IS TAKING STEPS TO RAISE FUNDS FOR WAR

Rome.—The Italian government indicated its probable rejection of a League of Nations compromise with Ethiopia, reorganized its tax program to provide for war, and shifted thousands of troops into Libya because of a threatening attitude on the part of tribesmen.

Premier Mussolini presided in person over a cabinet meeting which passed sweeping provisions "designed in part to furnish means for facing the expense necessary for the defence of East African colonies." A great national loan was approved.

Assignment of troops to Libya, Italy's north African colony which is governed by Gen. Italo Balbo, resulted from what was described as a concentration of armed Senussite tribesmen on the frontier of Egypt and Libya.

The cabinet approved the issuance of a national loan which is to be written "in the great book of public debts."

The holders of government 3½ per cent. bonds which now are quoted below 70 may exchange them for the new bonds at 80.

The cabinet declares: "These sacrifices, which were too heavy in the conditions in which the national economy found itself a year ago, can be demanded in the present condition of diminished unemployment, the boom in industrial and commercial activity, and of the better situation in agriculture through the abundance of crops and the higher level of prices."

In financial circles it was stated the war loan would run to many billions of lire. (The ire is worth about eight cents.)

The cabinet authorized the expenditure of 337,000,000 lire by the navy for the construction and filling of oil reservoirs for the navy, in still another effort to make Italy self-sufficient.

Dangerous Situation In Mediterranean As Ships Are Mobilized

London.—A "powder keg" situation in the Mediterranean, becoming rapidly more dangerous because of Italian and British naval developments, was reported by foreign military observers.

There is purpose, they declared, behind the mobilization of the best ships, aeroplanes and troops of both countries within the Mediterranean and at its entrances.

Reuters News Agency reported an official defence proclamation at Gibraltar advised the public to lay in a supply of candles because, "in the event of certain emergencies it may prove necessary to extinguish all lights throughout Gibraltar."

The basis was being laid in the Mediterranean Sea for the most terrible naval warfare in world history.

From the coast of southern England to the pirate-infested coast of China, British warships, from tiny mine-laying trawlers to unsinkable floating fortresses, steamed to the ancient ocean which has been a theatre of naval warfare since the Achaens besieged Troy.

The Italian navy is massed on either side of the long peninsula that lies between the Tyrrhenean and Adriatic seas and stretches down toward Africa.

On the African and European coasts, soldiers, aeroplanes, heavy artillery are taking their position.

Because the Mediterranean is narrow and bounded by three continents, any big scale warfare would involve engines of destruction which never have been combined. Thick fleets of aeroplanes, big guns of coastal artillery, cruisers that can move at more than 40 miles an hour, anti-aircraft guns whose potency never has been tested, all would be used.

The British fleet, latest reports placed at three battleships, two battle cruisers, three aircraft carriers, nine cruisers, six submarines, nearly 40 destroyers and a host of auxiliary units already in position at Alexandria, near the entrance to the Suez canal, or off Port Said—the entrance —Malta and Gibraltar.

Ethiopia Takes Precautions

Emperor Orders Storing Of Food Supplies For Use Of Troops

Addis Ababa.—Emperor Haile Selassie ordered precautions taken to prevent Ethiopia from starving in the event of war.

For the first time in the history of the ancient empire the government made preparations to feed troops and civilians under a systematic organization of food supplies. These supplies are claimed already sufficient to maintain the army and the population for a year's campaign.

Hitherto armies in the field lived on towns and villages, devastating crops and levying upon householders, causing famine. Foreseeing the possibility a conflict might last longer than one year, authorities purchased large supplies of corn, barley and tief, a native grain.

These supplies are being stored in subterranean depots in all provincial centres. There they are easily accessible to the army and the populace.

The public was ordered to grind cereal and hoard most of it for its own use, selling the residue to the government for a fixed rate.

The Ethiopian soldier is said to be the easiest in the world to feed. He can live and fight on a handful of grain every 24 hours which he roasts on a primitive, convex iron sheet.

Ethiopia is self-contained so far as food is concerned, authorities said, and no Italian blockade could affect it.

Prince Under Treatment

Recurrence Of Old Ear Trouble Not Considered Serious

Vienna.—The Prince of Wales is receiving treatment here for an old ear trouble, with which he was troubled two years ago.

When the trouble recurred, the prince consulted a famous specialist, Professor Heinrich Neumann, who diagnosed it as an inflammation of the middle ear. It is neither dangerous nor painful, but the prince must pay further visits to Professor Neumann and it is hoped the ailment will respond to treatment.

His Royal Highness is holidaying on the continent. He arrived here from Geneva.

Makes Formal Denial

Premier Forbes Says New Zealand Will Not Adopt Social Credit

Wellington, N.Z.—Formal denial was issued by Prime Minister G. W. Forbes of reports recently to the effect a race is in progress between the province of Alberta and New Zealand to "see which is first to adopt the Douglas credit system."

The Douglas credit theory, said the prime minister, is supported by only a very small number in New Zealand, "whose people are much too sensible to be carried away by such theories — theories that have been repudiated by all economists of repute throughout the world."

New Medical Association

Edmonton.—Delegates to the annual convention of Alberta Medical Association voted their organization out of being, to become part of a national association. The new organization will be known as the Canadian Medical Association, Alberta division. Dr. D. S. MacNab, Calgary, became first president of the new association.

Battered By Storm

Nova Scotia Schooner Weathers Fierce Gale Off English Coast

Plymouth, England.—Further details of the violent storm which battered the Nova Scotia schooner Bluenose were told here.

She had 10 passengers aboard at the time, including five women. Two of the women were injured. Miss M. A. Aubrey of Cowes was knocked unconscious for several hours when the racing and fishing schooner gave a sudden lurch. Mrs. Hamilton Cox, wife of an Indian army officer, received an injury to one eye.

Two of the crew, Henry Burke and Alfred Coolan, were washed overboard at the height of the storm. They owed their lives to life lines with which they were hauled back on deck.

New Mercantile Flag

All German Merchant Vessels Ordered To Fly Swastika

Berlin.—The order has gone out to fly the swastika from all German merchant ships, beginning at once. The order followed enactment of a new law making the swastika the German mercantile flag. At Hamburg, the officers and crew of the flagship "Hamburg" of the Hamburg-American line, ceremoniously raised the new flag on their vessel, solemnly swearing "loyalty until death" to the Nazi emblem.

Proposal To Increase World Consumption Of Essential Foodstuffs

Geneva.—Australia submitted to the second committee of the League of Nations assembly a proposal to increase the world consumption of essential foodstuffs, and immediately received British support.

The gist of the proposal is that at present few occidental nations can show that less than 20 per cent. of their populations are suffering to some degree from the effects of malnutrition. By measures to stimulate their consumption of milk and dairy products, fruit and vegetables, and eggs, public health would be improved and a new outlet would be found for the large food-exporting countries, while at the same time local agriculture would not suffer.

Stanley Bruce, Australian delegate, argued standards of living far in advance of those now enjoyed are possible. Increased consumption of certain foodstuffs would mean a great improvement in national health and efficiency, while the incidence of such diseases as tuberculosis would be greatly reduced.

"In a poverty-stricken world increased consumption is the only sound way to utilize progress of science. Providing we are determined to increase consumption and work resolutely to that end, we can find the means whereby it can be achieved."

He proposed appointment of a committee of agricultural, economic and health experts to inquire into the idea and report to the next meeting of the league assembly.

Lord De La Warr, parliamentary secretary to the British ministry of agriculture, supported the proposal. The problem of poverty in the midst of plenty was a challenge to statesmanship, he said.

During the depression the world had witnessed the gradual piling up of certain agricultural commodities and the limitation of production. In some cases there was actual destruction of foodstuffs. Stocks rose to a level about double normal, nearly equal to a whole year's import demand for the entire world.

"It certainly seems therefore that we consume too little—not that we produce too much. And that is a fact which lies at the root of the agricultural depression."

Great Progress Made In Agricultural Development In The Prairie Provinces

Great progress in agricultural development has been witnessed in the Prairie Provinces of Canada during the last 35 years. During the years 1901 to 1931 the area of occupied farm land in the prairie region increased from 15 million acres to 110 million acres, or more than sevenfold. In 1901 the Prairie Provinces contained 24.3 per cent. of the total occupied farm acreage in the Dominion and by 1931 this acreage had increased to 67.3 per cent. of the total. In the same period the improved farm acreage increased from 18.5 per cent. to 69.8 per cent. and the field crop acreage from 18.2 per cent. to 69.1 per cent. The decade 1901 to 1911 witnessed the greatest expansion, due to the rush of homesteaders into Saskatchewan and Alberta. Occupied farm land increased from 15 million acres to over 57 million acres. Of the improved land in the Prairie Provinces in 1931, 67 per cent. was in field crops.

Farming in the Prairie Provinces comprises four more-or-less distinct types—wheat growing, mixed farming, dairying (usually associated with mixed farming), and ranching. Wheat growing predominates in southwestern and central Alberta, throughout the whole of Saskatchewan except the northern and eastern fringe and the dry belt, and in southern Manitoba, although in the latter area, the proportion of other cereals and forage crops is growing rapidly. Mixed farming is found in northern and western Alberta and in the northern and eastern parts of both Saskatchewan and Manitoba—in other words over practically the whole of the park belt. Mixed farming is also the dominant type in the irrigated districts. The greatest development in dairying has occurred in eastern Manitoba, northeastern Saskatchewan and northwestern Alberta. Ranching is practically confined to the dry area in southwestern Saskatchewan and southeastern Alberta and to a strip of land extending from the international boundary northward along the foothills to beyond Calgary.

The Press Predominates

News Released Over Radio Only Given In Briefest Form

Winged-words carried on the current of electrical impulse and destined for the ear of the world flash out from Daventry, England, from Radio City, New York, or from a local radio station, giving to you the "news of the world."

News of the world, but strangely enough, nought but a question-provoking what, when, and where is radio permitted to release to the listener-in. Every newscast given voice over the air is released in briefest form by news-gathering agencies with contact maintained with remotest reaches of the world as well as with the great metropolitan centres. Radio, in respect to news would be inarticulate save for the courtesy of the press. Powerless to capitalize on any news presentation and without the presses world-wide contact with the very pulsebeat of the world, radio could but parrot the news of yesterday. Punctuating every statement made by radio with regard to news is a question—a puzzling lack of the definite. Turn then to your newspaper, truly giving to you the news of the world.—Fort Erie Times-Review.

Watch Keeps Good Time

Present Owner Claims It Is 253 Years Old

An ancient watch is owned by Mr. Clement Toovey, a 79-year-old baker of Whielden Street, Amersham. He uses a watch that is 253 years old. It is believed to be the only one of its kind in the world. It is solid gold, and is only slightly larger in circumference than a half-crown. The watch originally belonged to his great-great-grandfather, and has been handed down from one member of the family to the other. Mr. Toovey has used it regularly for 45 years, during which time he has only spent 2d on it when a hand worked loose.

Cheap Amusement House

Penny Teatre Has Been Opened In Hamburg, Germany

A theatre has been opened at Hamburg in which every seat, including cloakroom and programme charges, costs a penny. It is called the "Hamburg Stage". In order to make this possible the manager, actors, stage hands, programme sellers and box office girls have collaborated in painting and arranging the scenery and making the costumes. Many unemployed actors are being given work at the theatre.

More than 5,000 applications from farmers in the Prairie Provinces had been received up to August 17, 1935, by the Water Development Committee, for assistance under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The headquarters of the committee are in Swift Current, Sask.

The Society Islands of the South Seas now have a phonograph record censor.

A Very Old Art

Parchment Has Been Made For Over 1,000 Years In England

For over 1,000 years parchment has been made by hand at the little town of Havant, in Hampshire. The industry is still carried on and in only one process—the splitting—is a machine used. Sheep and lamb skins are first washed in spring water. They are limed to loosen the wool, which is then removed. The pelts are treated in lime pits for five or six weeks, before being fleshed and split. Tied in heavy wooden frames they are fleshed off, dried in the air and shaved with heavy knives. Grease is then removed by dabbing the sheets with whiting and drying in stove. Scalded and polished with pumice, they are finally dried in air, before cutting the finished parchment from the frames. It takes ten weeks to complete each piece and about 20 men are employed in the manufacture. The greater part of the output is exported, mainly to the United States. There is now little demand for parchment in England, but the industry provides an interesting link with the picturesque days of medieval monasteries and their ancient scribes. On these prepared sheepskins the history of England was written during many centuries. — London Sunday Pictorial.

A Veteran Journalist

Former Western Newspaper Man Celebrates 82nd Birthday

Veteran of Canadian journalism, Acton Burrows, of Toronto, celebrated his 82nd birthday, Sept. 18, by doing the "usual thing."

That, in Mr. Burrows' life, means going to his publishing office or pursuing the interests which a more leisurely life now permits him to cultivate.

"I have got to the age now where I don't like to be reminded of it," he chuckled, during an interview.

Mr. Burrows came to Canada from England when he was 20 and began his long association with the publishing business through the circulation branch of a Montreal publication.

In 1879 he went to Winnipeg to become night editor of the Times.

He became associated with the Manitoba Free Press, and in 1882 was appointed first deputy minister of agriculture in Manitoba.

Music Not Good Bait

Metropolitan Opera Soprano Tried It Out On Fish

Lucrezia Bori, Metropolitan Opera soprano, carried out her promised threat recently to sing to the fish which had stopped biting. Two youngsters of the finny tribe nibbled, but the old timers heeded her siren song not at all.

The bass stopped biting suddenly after Bori had made some good catches. She made a "threat" to sing to them in the hope of luring them out of the water. Friends who had been vacationing in the Adirondacks with her went to the dock and encouraged her in carrying out the "threat."

"I'm afraid the cause is lost," she said after trilling in vain, and immediately sought escape from the good humored jibes of friends who said something about "musical scales" being different from "fish scales."

King George Suits Himself

Does Not Always Wear Kilt When Visiting Scotland

King George does not keep rigidly to the rule which King Edward enforced when the Court was in Scotland of wearing the Scottish dress whenever he left the Castle. The King wears the kilt of Royal Stuart tartan, on arrival at Ballater, but generally he wears knickerbockers and stockings. They are, in fact, his favorite dress. With them he wears a felt Homburg hat. The Princes emulate the King in this observance of dress. The Queen always wears a ribbon of tartans when abroad in Scotland.

Voice Helps Business

Sixteen-year-old Tommy Bell has that rare quality, personality, that makes him the best confectionery salesman on the 65-mile nightly run of the passenger train from Winnipeg to a Lake Winnipeg resort. His tenor voice has charmed many an elusive dime from the pockets of passengers, particularly when he breaks into a soft, lilting melody, to which his voice is so well suited.

Teacher:—"How do you account for the phenomenon of dew?"

Student—"The earth revolves on its axis every 24 hours, and, in consequence of the tremendous pace, it perspires freely."

For training airplane pilots a captive machine mounted on framework carried by a speedy motor truck is in use at a Pennsylvania airport. 2117

Tragedy Of The Clouds

Graphic Story Is Given Of A Fatal Flight

It is not often that the world gets an authentic diary that reads up to the moment of death.

But such is the pathetic document recovered from the wreck of a giant Dutch air liner which crashed in the Swiss Alps a few days ago.

It was written by a Dutch journalist, M. Vanlanglen, and it tells in graphic fashion the story of the fatal flight.

The liner was flying from Milan to Amsterdam and the diary opens with this entry:

"We have just taken off from Milan, and soon will cross the Alps." Then comes the following:

"Over the Alps. Rain beats down. We can see very little below. Our height is now 12,000 feet.

"We are climbing hard to try and get above these storm clouds. I can see that we are now 13,500 feet.

"Now we are up to 13,800. We seem to be above the clouds. There is a blue sky.

"Still we climb—14,100 feet, now 15,000. But here comes the rain again. It grows heavier. No more blue sky.

"It is now 12:30 by my watch. An explosion. Rain, rain. We are descending rapidly.

"The indicator shows 12,000. As I write we still drop—11,400 feet now. Rain changes to snow. I can see nothing. We are now 9,600 feet —more snow.

". . . 9,000 feet, 8,400 feet, 7,500 feet. How we are dropping. Lightning. This shows the mountain peaks . . . we are just above them. Lightning again. Now 6,300 feet ——"

Here the diary ends: The great machine crashed into the Alps at a height of 6,200 feet.

These notes, which began in a clear, steady handwriting, developed into a scrawl, and ended abruptly with a faint pencil mark across the paper—made at the very moment of death.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Huge Naval Program

Great Britain's Navy Estimates Expected To Be Large

Hector Bywater, naval authority, in an article in the Daily Telegraph asserts that Great Britain's next navy estimates are expected to provide the largest program of shipbuilding introduced since the World War. Priority, he says, will be given to cruisers and destroyers and an increase in personnel of at least 5,000 is forecast on excellent authority.

He confirms a report previously cabled that the Admiralty is contemplating construction of a base for heavy warships in Milford Haven where they would be more immune to air attack than at Scapa Flow, and that the navy's oil tanks at Portland which are conspicuous landmarks for air attack will be placed below ground.

Meantime, says the writer, it is reported that the escalator clause in the London naval treaty is to be invoked to save four cruisers of the Hawkins class (9,770 tons with a speed of 31 knots and seven 7.5-inch guns) which in accordance with the treaty must be scrapped in 1936.

Puts Weight On Scales

Texas Inspector Finds Out Something About Electric Fan

Mrs. Housewife, don't forget to notice which way the fans blow in your favorite butcher shop.

That's the advice of W. S. Bussey, state inspector of weights and measures in Texas. He discloses that an electric fan in a Dallas meat store directly over the scales added from one-half to a full ounce to the apparent weight of a package, according to the speed of the fan and the size of the bundle.

Bussey was investigating reports of inaccurate measuring devices in Dallas stores and gasoline stations, when he made the discovery.

Bananas From Fiji Islands

Empire Product Is Finding Good Market In Canada

A swiftly expanding market for Fiji bananas has been opened in Canada as a result of enterprise of island shippers who turned to new fields when restrictions were imposed on the product by New Zealand and Australia. Trial shipments brought reorders from Canadian consumers. The bananas are declared to keep longer after turning yellow than Central American fruit.

Large Silk Shipment

Cargo Valued At $2,000,000 Arrived At Vancouver From Japan

The biggest parcel of silk to reach Vancouver in years was brought into port by the Empress of Asia on a recent trip from the Orient. A train of 13 cars, laden with silk valued at $2,000,000 carried the cloth to mills in eastern Canada and the United States. In addition to the record silk cargo, the vessel also carried 40 carloads of lily bulbs destined for Europe.

Protest has been made by lovers of Dickens' novels against the destruction for road purposes of the cottage in Petersham, Surrey, where he wrote "David Copperfield."

CANADIAN COW HIGHEST LIVING FAT PRODUCER



Although now owned by R. V. Rasmussen of Deerfield, Ill., "Calamity Nig" above, is a Canadian-bred animal, bred by W. M. Davidson, Meadowvale, Ont., and developed by J. M. Fraser, Streetsville, Ontario. Sold in the Canadian National Holstein Sale in Toronto, her record has never been exceeded in the United States and has only been beaten twice in Canada, both times by Holstein cows now dead. At 8 years and seven months of age, she produced 34,615.7 pounds of milk and 1,327.9 pounds of fat in 365 days.

Had Many Defenders

Charm Of Garibaldi Made Him Hero Of Italy

Many are the stories told of the courage and charm of Garibaldi, Italy's hero. On one occasion, when the King was exerting every effort to have him captured, he left Italy, going across the border into France. Sitting alone in an inn one night, he was recognized by one of the patrons, who informed his companions of his identity and also of the fact that there was a heavy price on his head. The men, more than a score in number, surrounded Garibaldi and announced their intention to return him to Italy. If they had expected Garibaldi to appeal to them for mercy they must have been disappointed. He genially suggested that they sit down and partake of his hospitality before calling the soldiers. This they willingly did. Garibaldi began telling them of his cause, and of his adventures and escapades. Their interest soon turned to enthusiasm, then to devoted friendship. Meantime the landlord, fearing trouble in his inn, had sent for soldiers. When they arrived they found Garibaldi surrounded by defenders who repulsed the soldiers. His charm had won them over completely.

Increased abundance of mosquitoes in 1934 as compared with previous years were reported from New Brunswick, Southern Quebec, certain sections of Ontario (Niagara Falls and Stamford areas of Welland county), the three Prairie Provinces and from the Kamloops and Cariboo districts of British Columbia where they constituted an exceptionally severe pest.

She—"I'm awfully glad you've got a part in the dramtic society's next show. Have you much to say?"

He—"Practically nothing. I'm playing the part of a husband."

The World's Sixth Poultry Congress

Meets In Berlin On July 24th Next Year

The preliminary announcement of the World's Poultry Congress which meets in Berlin next year has just been published. The Congress session will be held in the "Opera Kroll" and will be officially opened on July 24th by Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

During the Congress the afternoons will be devoted to excursions to places of interest within the city of Berlin and outside. At the close of the Congress the delegates will attend the opening ceremonies of the Olympic Games and then take a week's tour through rural Germany, including a trip down the Rhine. A six weeks' trip is being arranged for Canadians when France, Switzerland and Belgium also will be visited on the Continent, and a few days in England on the way home.

So far the following countries have definitely decided to participate: Canada, Argentina, Australia, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, Ecuador, Esthonia, Haiti, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Using Better Method

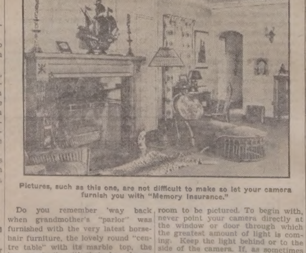
A cleaner substitute for the old method of shooting unwanted dogs, an electrical extermination chamber supplying instant death with a charge of 2,000 volts is now in operation at the Ottawa Humane Society's animal shelter. It is believed to be the only one of its kind functioning on this continent.

At its maximum size, the average sun spot is about as large as the earth.

There are more than 885,000 pension cases, covering all wars, on the U.S. government rolls.

The Snapshot Guild

MEMORIES OF HOME



Pictures, such as this one, are not difficult to make so let your camera furnish you with "Memory Insurance."

Do you remember 'way back when grandmother's "parlor" was furnished with the very latest horsehair furniture, the lovely round "centre table" with its marble top, the huge portraits with their deep, heavy gilded frames and the always present "what-not" with its assorted display of "bric-a-brac"? Wouldn't you like to have a picture of it to help recall fond memories of days gone by?

Believe it or not but it will not be many years until you will be trying to picture in your mind some of the furniture and furnishings you had in your home when you were a child or perhaps when you were first married. Interior snapshots will serve as "memory insurance."

Don't put off taking these pictures any longer for making them is not at all difficult; in fact you will enjoy it. Here are a few pointers that may help you in making your first shots.

If you take your interior pictures in the daytime the chances are that you will have to take a time exposure unless your camera is equipped with a very fast lens, say f.3.5 or faster. If a time exposure is necessary you will have to use a tripod or else place the camera on some solid support such as a table. Even with an f.3.5 lens you should have some substantial support for your camera for you will probably find it necessary to take your shot at 1/5 or 1/10 of a second, and at speeds slower than 1/25 of a second it is extremely difficult to hold the camera steady. Any movement of the camera will cause a blurred picture.

The secret of success in indoor pictures lies in controlling the light reaching the various parts of the room to be pictured. To begin with, never point your camera directly at the window or door through which the greatest amount of light is coming. Keep the light behind or to the side of the camera. If, as sometimes happens, a sunny window is in a particular part of the house you want to take, you can eliminate sunglare by a very simple trick. Pull the shade of that particular window clear down and keep it down for an exposure long enough to give you the other features and details. Then, close the shutter and run the shade up to its normal position. Now, go back to the camera and, without changing the film or the camera's position, open the shutter again for a half second longer.

It's a good idea to use a very small lens stop in taking indoor pictures, because you want detail. Focus on a point about half-way between the camera and the far side of the room; then, when the lens is stopped down you will find that practically everything is in sharp focus.

Avoid including large pieces of furniture in the foreground, lest they take up more space in the picture than they deserve.

Exposure time will vary, of course, with the brilliance of the daylight and the degree to which the walls reflect light. On a bright day, pictures in a predominantly light colored room can be taken with an exposure of five or ten seconds. On dull days, in dark rooms having only one window, you will need as much as five minutes, with the lens at f.16.

"Memory Insurance" costs but little; so load your camera to-day for interior pictures that in later years will be worth a lot.

JOHN VAN GUILDER

Newspaper Writer Makes Some Reflections Regarding Motor Speed Development

Peace For Sleepers

Movement To Do Away With Noise From Auto Horns

Sleepers are getting some "breaks."

For the movement to hush auto horns is spreading on a world-wide basis. Rome, Paris, Berlin, London, Florence, Naples are among European cities that have taken steps to dampen the ardor of auto horn tooters. In Madrid a bull may bellow at his heart's content, but so much as a "peep-peep" from a motorist may mean trouble.

New York is in the midst of an anti-noise drive. Chicago authorities swung into action under a new Illinois law which gives policemen the right to judge whether a motorist is making an undue disturbance.

The Toronto board of control has prohibited auto horn honking between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Ottawa civic officials countered Toronto's claim to be the first Canadian city warring on auto-honking law by digging into its archives and finding it had an edict to hush noisy motorists before there were any

City Clerk Norman Lett discovered a 45-year-old bylaw forbidding anyone at night to "blow any horn, toot and whistle, shout in the public streets or otherwise make noises calculated to disturb inhabitants."

Wheat Testing

U.S. Test Of Thirteen Varieties Of Bread Made From Various Grades Of Wheat

United States Secretary of Agriculture Wallace invited reporters to become bread-tasters at his press conference in Washington.

He explained that agriculture department chemists had baked 13 loaves of bread from as many varieties of wheat, ranging in weight from 59 to 42 pounds per bushel, and in price from 55 cents to $1.30. The object, Wallace said, was to determine the difference in taste in breads baked from different qualities of wheat.

You've noticed that I've picked some holes here and there," Wallace added, indicating bread slices on a table, but he asserted he could tell little differences between the loaves. Wallace said the trade was "talking about the millers importing 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels of hard spring wheat from Canada" to meet demands for this quality. He asserted the United States has sufficient wheat, but that rust had caused a big loss in hard spring wheat which he said produces the finest quality of flour.

Fighting The Soil

Rehabilitating Farms Is One Of Dr. Archibald's Jobs

From his office in Ottawa Dr. E. S. Archibald is supervising the rehabilitation of western Canadian farms hit in the past few years by soil drifting and drought. It's a big task, but one which Dr. Archibald is capable of handling, for co-ordinating many enterprises is one of his specialties. When not busy rehabilitating farms he looks after the direction of the more than a score of experimental farms operated by the Dominion from coast to coast.

His additional work came about with the recent creation of a farm rehabilitation committee, and because of his knowledge and executive ability he was picked as chairman. Tree planting to form shelter belts for farms where the soil is so loose it blows away in wind storms; new method of farming which will allow the soil to stay put and not hinder the grain or livestock crop; the use of grasses to hold the soil together; and ways and means to keep water on farms in areas where it does not rain too frequently—these are some of the things which occupy Dr. Archibald's attention to-day.—Toronto Star Weekly.

Makes Visitors Welcome

Lord Ritchie Is Popular Chairman Of Port Of London Authority

The Port of London Authority must be one of the busiest institutions in the world, not least in respect of its reception of visitors. This is largely due to the hospitality of its chairman, Lord Ritchie of Dundee, who never misses an opportunity to show sight-seers from all over the world that they are welcome. He has just completed one of his heaviest months, but his pleasure in entertaining visitors seems inexhaustible.

Famous Grape Vine

The famous grape vine, known as the Kippen vine is now 44 years old, and its spread of branches this year is 300 feet. The crop is 2,014 bunches. This year an additional 300 bunches were cut when green, which, along with the thinnings, were used for grape jelly.

A newly-married couple left the church on a motor-cycle, the bride on the pillion. A cynical spectator remarked that this would probably be the last time she took a back seat.

Behind the astounding record of 301.337 miles an hour made over a measured mile by Sir Malcolm Campbell lie a long experience in driving racing cars, superb courage and skill and 12 years of determination and scientific study. No mere accident is his performance. Nor is the Bluebird quite the same creature at which we marvelled when she began to break records in 1927. She is an evolution. Engineers and physicists have refined her lines, increased her engine power, given her stabilizers and ballast to hold her down, provided her with motor-controlled brakes, equipped her with strange instruments and devices and thus made of her the most remarkable organism that ever ran on wheels. For all her six tons she is a frail thing. Let her run at five miles a minute for only 15 consecutive minutes and she would be completely paralyzed. So tender are her tires that they are useless after a trial run or two—chemically disintegrated by heat. At the 2,500 revolutions a minute that they were probably making, their centrifugal force was enough to keep them distended without any air—also enough to fling off their treads like so much mud had they been much heavier. Perhaps Sir Malcolm's miraculous escape from death when one of them blew out may be attributed partly to this mechanical good fortune, partly to his rare presence of mind.

Out of the racing car of yesterday came the fast stock car of to-day. Speeds of 60 and 70 miles an hour on the open road are now a commonplace—speeds at which we gasped when they were made on the track by daredevils only 30 years ago. What of to-morrow? Does the new record mean that we, too, shall some day flash across the landscape at 100 and possibly 200 miles an hour?

The record made in Utah speaks for itself on these points. First of all rises the question of the road. The faster the vehicle, the straighter and smoother must it be. Once the sands of Florida were regarded as nearly ideal. Now their pebbles and shells, not to mention their limited length, have made it necessary to transfer trails at very high speed to the Bonneville Salt Flats of Utah. Is it likely that we shall have highways as mathematically straight as surveyors can make them for hundreds of miles and of a flatness that would match that of a billiard table and of an unprecedented width?

And then the car itself. A huge tail to keep us on the ground, a wind gauge or two on which a watchful eye must be kept, a mass of lead on which we must sit lest we soar off like birds, tires even sturdier than those now made for racing, since they must run for days instead of minutes; engines of a power unheard of in cars produced in large quantities—pile up the conditions in the light of what Sir Malcolm teaches us and the prospect of bowling along at speeds much higher than those that now seem irritatingly slow seems dubious indeed.—New York Times.

Rusted Wheat

High Protein Value Has Been Shown From Tests

High protein value of rusted wheats was noted in the second report on protein content of the 1935 crop issued by the federal grain research laboratory.

The special grades of No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 established for the rusted wheats showed the No. 4 special with a protein content of 13.4 per cent.; No. 5, 13.1 per cent. and No. 6 13.3 per cent. Greater sale of the rusted wheat is expected to result. All protin results are computed on a 13.5 per cent. moisture basis.

Tests of other wheats made showed Alberta's crop running 14.2 per cent. for No. 1 hard, Saskatchewan 14.9 per cent. for No. 1 hard, and Manitoba tests showed 13 per cent. for No. 1 Northern. The results were about equal with 1934 tests.

Dog Is Good Fisherman

Dives After Perch And Picks Out Best Ones

T. K. Jackson, of Fulford Harbor, B.C., is the owner of a remarkable dog. "Tipo", a small black canine with a predominant strain of Labrador in him, started a fishing career about five years ago. Seeing some herring in shallow water he grabbed one of them. Seeming to enjoy the sport he went back for more. Now "Tipo" goes after perch and will swim out into deep water to dive for them. He takes only the palatable fish to his master.

Awaits Their Return

The two Peace Bridge robins, who tried for 14 days this spring to build a nest on a narrow iron ledge of the bridge at Fort Erie, Ont., and succeeded only when workmen erected a wooden platform for the birds, have gone south but their perch will remain intact awaiting their return next spring. Superintendent Louis Douglas, of the Canadian end of the Peace Bridge, ruled,

Disasters In Aviation

Sky Tolerates An Airplane Only On Good Behavior

Wiley Post, a good flyer, died when his motor, a good motor, missed fire. His death points again the unique structural fallacy of the airplane, its utter dependence on forward speed. Post had flown around the world twice, yet when his motor spit, it had a mortal sound. There was nothing much he could do. It makes you wonder.

A long while ago we chanced the guess that the autogiro was the principle along which flying would ultimately be developed. We seem to have been wrong. Speed, not buoyancy, is what the public wants—or what it gets, anyway. Aviation people present impressive statistics proving how safe commercial flying is but it is hard to judge aerial safety from these statistics because everything is figured out in passenger miles. Planes fly so fast and go so far that a passenger mile makes a dandy index for the company, but not such a good one for the passenger, who, though he may have been up only three times in his life, dies with 5,000 air miles behind him to prove how safe it all was.

Disasters have been frequent lately. For our own edification we have been keeping a record of major air disasters ever since June a year ago. By major, we mean fatal accidents to large planes operated by skilled operators. Our list is perhaps too bloody to publish, certainly too long. Every few days, ten or a dozen people are dashed against a mountain in a fog or die in a Missouri rainstorm, or fall into the sea. Numerically the deaths are unconvincing, for when a plane falls only a handful of people die; but numerically the disasters are something to wonder about. And the most impressive thing of all is that there is never anything wrong with the pilot, seldom anything wrong with the company. Always the factor that goes to pieces is the plane itself, which, meeting bad weather or failing momentarily in power, quits the air. Millions of people have been flown millions of miles, but the sad fact is that, even at this late date, the sky tolerates an airplane only on good behavior.—The New Yorker.

Life On Planets Doubtful

Possible Only On Mars And Venus Opinion Of Astronomer

No beings like those of this world exist on the planets, according to Dr. J. S. Plaskett, C.B.E., Victoria, B.C., astronomer, who was in Montreal homeward bound from Oxford where he lectured on the stars.

"I am very often asked if people live on the planets," said Dr. Plaskett, who recently retired as director of the Dominion astro-physical observatory at Victoria. "My answer is that I don't know. Certainly no beings exist on the planets such as exist on this earth. Only on two could people possibly live—Venus and Mars."

The earth is very insignificant in the scheme of things, Dr. Plaskett said. For practical purposes the earth might be compared to a tiny fleck of dust on a large phonograph record whirling endlessly in space.

The solar system of which the earth is a tiny unit, forms one grain in the galaxy of stars, the milky way. This huge mass of planets is shaped something like a pancake 100,000 light years across and 5,000 light years in thickness.

The galaxy, said Dr. Plaskett, rotates on its own axis, and at the dizzy rate of 200 miles a second, yet it takes 200,000,000 light years to complete the rotation.

Five Hours Sleep Enough

Sufficient For Average Human Being Says German Professor

Five hours sleep a day are sufficient for the average human being, a German professor, Dr. Schiffhauser, believes, after experiments.

In order to live a healthy normal life, he asserts, everyone should go to bed at 7 p.m. and rise again at midnight.

The following of such a spartan rule, he says, will avert all danger of suffering from neurasthenia and similar nerve troubles.

Experiments conducted by the professor on school children are stated to have given beneficial results.

Scouts Proud Of Gift

Electric Button King Used Jubilee Day Has Honored Place

His Majesty the King has presented to the Boy Scouts the electric button with which he ignited the Hyde Park beacon on Jubilee Day. This beacon was the signal fire for the 1775 beacons which blazed throughout the British Isles on that memorable night. The button is, in appearance, similar to an electric bell-push mounted on an oak base, and it will occupy an honored place in the Council Chamber at Imperial Headquarters.

Ran Over Himself

Herbert Jelinski, a 24-year-old Berlin man who drove a tractor for a living, ran over and killed himself with his own machine. He was leaning forward trying to make an adjustment to the engine while the tractor was moving when he lost his balance and fell under the wheels.

Keeping Grass Out Of Shrubbery

Clean-Cut Edge Next The Sod Looks Neat And Stops Grass

To keep grass out of shrubbery the first step is to have the land clean when the shrubbery is planted. This usually involves one full season's summer-fallowing or else very thorough hoe-cropping. June breaking, well disked during the summer and then backset in autumn, may be made clean enough, but seldom is. Usually an odd root of sweetgrass escapes death to spread and make trouble later on.

Once planted, the shrubbery still needs to be protected from invasion by root stocks and by seeds.

Any running-rooted grass growing in a lawn surrounding shrubs, or in a fence bottom or a meadow bordering a shelter belt, will persistently creep across the edge into the cultivated strip unless definitely stopped. The best way to prevent this is to have the landside of a furrow or a vertical spade cut, as the case may be, along the grass edge, care being taken that no shreds of turf be thrown into the cultivated bed and left there to re-root. If the outside furrow of the cultivated strip is thrown towards the sod, such grasses as sweetgrass, brome and bluegrass will cross it in short order, entailing persistent work and giving an effect like that of a man's neck in need of tonsorial attention. A clean-cut edge next the sod looks neat and stops the grass. At the Dominion Experimental Sub-Station at Beaverlodge, Alberta, a four-to-six vertical face is maintained. A shelter belt should be placed far enough from a fence that if possible a team and plough or at least a horse and plough or, better still, a team and a disk harrow may pass between the fence and the outer row of trees.

Wind and water may carry grass seeds into the shrubbery. Wild barley, commonly known as fox tail, is a particularly vicious invader, with wind assisting it. Kentucky bluegrass, brome, timothy and other "tame" grasses are none too tame in this respect. Care should be taken to keep meadows of these grasses away from shrubbery or, at least, to prevent their seeding in the immediate vicinity. Stray seedlings should be promptly fought with scuffler, hoe or fork. A dung fork is useful for working grass out of hedges.

Manure is a prolific agent of grass-seed infestation. As a rule it should not be spread around trees or shrubs.

To Provide Medical Care

Scheme Proposed By Alberta Association To Provincial Government

A scheme for a fund to provide medical care for 125,000 Albertans unable to pay for such services was presented to the provincial government by a delegation from the Alberta branch of the Canadian Medical Association. The plan would provide for medicos giving their services at one-half the minimum scale of fees, their bills to be met out of the fund created by a levy taken by municipal districts.

Acting premier Manning and Hon. W. W. Cross, minister of health, who received the delegates, were told that one-sixth of Alberta's people required assistance in meeting costs of medical care. The scheme is similar to the proposed health insurance plan, but differs in the respect that it applies only to victims of the depression, while the insurance plan is general.

The delegation was headed by Dr. W. C. Anderson, of Wardlow.

Would Change Method

England's Lord Chief Justice Urges Understanding Of First Offenders

Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, is responsible for the statement that 60 per cent. of the practised offenders against the law were arraigned for their first offence before they reached the age of 16. He holds that much more attention should therefore be given to the effort for understanding and properly handling the first offender than has heretofore been done. His treatment should not be actuated by soft sentimentality, but rather it should seek to ascertain the cause of his default, to weigh the possibilities of the defaulter, to examine carefully his circumstances and prescribe understandingly toward recovery. — The New Outlook.

Travels As A Hobby

Retired Railroad Conductor Means To Keep On Going

C. H. Henderson, grand old railroader—"46 years a conductor and now I travel as a hobby"—dropped into Vancouver from St. Stephen, N.B., all set for more world travels on freighters. He planned to ship on a freighter for Panama but if that failed he said he would make his way to Churchill and sail for England on a grain boat out of the Hudson Bay port. "I walked every inch of England several years ago and I would like to do it again," he said.

Almost 300 years ago a doctor of "physick" named Thomas Muffet wrote: "Cow's milk nourisheth plentifully, increaseth the brain, feedeth the body and restoreth the flesh."

A Navajo Indian's saddle and other personal effects are set outside the door of his hut, when his squaw decides to divorce him. 2117

NEW LINER CELEBRATES MAIDEN TRIP BY AIDING CRIPPLED VESSEL



Returning to England from the Mediterranean on her maiden voyage, the new 24,000-ton liner "Orion" had to race to the aid of the liner "Doric" crippled by a collision with a French freighter off the coast of Portugal and she took off half the Doric's passengers. The Orion, photographed above as she left Southampton on her first trip a few days ago, will be remembered as the ship which was launched last December by wireless from Brisbane, Australia, by the Duke of Gloucester.

London Sees Queer Bird

Kiwi Has Beak Almost As Long As Its Body

Ornithologists who happened to be in London recently flocked to the zoo when they heard that the most curious bird in the world had made his appearance in the Ostrich House there. It is the only one of its kind in Europe. It is the apteryx, or kiwi, which ranks with the echidna and the platypus as one of the strangest survivals of prehistoric ages still to be found in the Antipodes. This odd bird, which cannot fly and is wholly nocturnal, comes from New Zealand, where it is so rare that the government has taken steps for its protection, making certain small islands kiwi preserves. The kiwi is about the size of a large hen, covered with hairlike plumage and mottled gray in color. Its most extraordinary feature is its beak, which is almost as long as its body. It digs with its beak into the soft earth for the worms on which it lives, making as it feeds a curious snuffling noise. There are no wings visible. Such as it has are small stumps, and can be seen only by lifting up the bird's feathers. The legs and feet are strong and large. The eyes are tiny, for the kiwi has only poor sight in the daytime, which it spends concealed under moss and leaves.

Crop Control By Electricity

Use Of Radiations Influence Plant Life

Crop control by electricity was forecast by Dr. S. M. Kintner, vice-president of the Westinghouse Company, in a talk before the Advertising Club, of New York.

"The possibilities," he said, "appear almost limitless. In addition to the usual applications of power and light, much can be expected from the control of insects that now infest grains and plants.

"The seeds that are now carrying these vicious menaces will be freed and given better opportunity for their start in life.

"What will be the effect on plant growth of these new uses of radiations? No one can tell without extended trials. The treatments of some kinds of radiations like x-rays are known to influence the plants' characteristics to such an extent that new varieties are thereby created.

"One need go but a step more to imagine conditions of selection by some such means that would permit of destroying the undesired weeds and thus render available all the food wasted by weeds."

Temptation Too Great

Dog Trained To Lead Blind Could Not Resist Chasing Cat

Those Alsatian Shepherd dogs which have forsaken the usual dog's life to lead the blind are tempted at times to return to their normal way of living.

The temptation which one such dog faced in Regina proved a little too much for him.

He was leading his master along the street—and doing an excellent job of it—when a black and white cat came into view, not six feet from where the dog would pass on the sidewalk.

The dog pricked up his ears when he saw it but stuck to his job until three or four feet away when the temptation became too great and he made a lunge at the cat.

Pussy scurried up a tree and the dog went on his way, leading his blind master homewards.

Grasshopper Menace

A serious grasshopper outbreak in southern Alberta next year is predicted by officials of the Lethbridge entomological office, unless proper control methods are taken. Officials report a heavy deposit of 'hopper eggs in the district. Grasshoppers did not menace crops this year to any great extent.

All first-class mail between London and India will be sent by air.

Praises British Heir

Writer In German Paper Pays Striking Tribute To Prince

A striking tribute to the Prince of Wales—as Britain's leading "Front Soldier"—is paid by Prof. Otto Voelcker, in an article in the Berliner Boersen Zeitung.

He writes: "The prince's popularity goes far beyond the borders of the British Empire. In Britain they call him a 'good sport' and in America a 'regular fellow.' He is no abstract or aloof phantom but a very human, sensitive flesh-and-blood Englishman. He is always called a 'typical Englishman' and he is much prouder of that title than of the honors of his rank."

Various influences have formed the prince's character, says the professor: "The most decisive was his experience in the world war."

"By serving, like any other lieutenant, in the Grenadier Guards, famous in England for their supreme military discipline, he learned the social differences and how to overcome them in military service."

The First Sewing Machine

Toss Of Coin Awarded It To Edinburgh Museum

The toss of a coin at a Glasgow, Scotland, auction decided whether the world's first sewing machine should be presented to the Glasgow Museum or to Edinburgh Museum. Edinburgh won. At this novel auction mummies brought $5 each, and relics of noted murders were also under the hammer. The tossing method of disposing of a valuable relic was the result of a sporting gesture by A. E. Pickard, the Glasgow showman and cinema proprietor, when he sold off the contents of his waxworks. "This is the biggest novelty in Glagow," he told the crowd which packed the waxworks when he came to auction the sewing machine. "If I don't get a good price for it I'd rather give it to a museum." When only $10 was bid Pickard tossed the coin which decided the future home of the relic.

Had To Have It

A distinguished bishop, not long ago, while making a journey by rail, was unable to find his ticket when the conductor asked for it.

"Never mind, Bishop," said the conductor, who knew him well, "I'll get it on my second round."

However, when the conductor passed through the car again the ticket was still missing.

"Oh, well, Bishop, it will be all right if you never find it," the conductor assured him.

"No, it won't," complained the bishop, "I've got to find that ticket. I want to know where I'm going."

China Using Police Dogs

Animals Specially Trained To Round Up Narcotic Smugglers

Specially trained police dogs are to find illicit narcotics and track smugglers for the Kiangso Opium Suppression Bureau of China. A test of the efficacy in Chingkiang placed Chiang Cheng-chuan, a cabin boy on the steamer Kianghsing, behind prison bars. When the Kianghsing arrived in the port, four of the "dope hounds" were unleashed. They immediately headed for Chiang's cabin, with inspectors of the bureau behind them. A search of the cabin revealed a quantity of narcotics and opium paraphernalia. Chiang, who had been an incredulous onlooker of the feat of the dogs, surrendered. He confessed that he was in the habit of taking an occasional whiff of the opium pipe and had also supplied passengers who were similarly inclined.

Entertainment For Tourists

Mayor Of Vancouver Staged Street Dance As Attraction

"This city," asserted Mayor G. G. McGeer at a recent council meeting in Vancouver, "lacks entertainment," and so for one week free moonlight dances and music was provided for tourists and citizens on Georgia St. The street was closed from 8:30 to midnight as young and old tripped the light fantastic.

The open air dance, proposed by Mayor McGeer, was sponsored by the city to induce tourists to prolong their stay in Vancouver. His worship noted that last year British Columbia tourists spent $10,000,000 in the United States while tourists from the south of the border spent only half as much here.

Advice For The Doctor

A despatch from Callander states that Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, who gained world fame by keeping the Dionne quintuplets alive and healthy, does not know how to deal with tourists who develop sudden imaginary illnesses at Callander and demand his professional services. The solution is easy, says the Kingston Whig-Standard. Give them a bottle of colored water and charge them a stiff fee. If the "patient" is satisfied the doctor should be.

London Trying Experiment

A novel experiment is being made in London. The decision to close certain streets in London to motor traffic so that children could get freedom to play was announced by Mr. Hore-Belisha in the House of Commons. Notices for regulations are to be given converting as an experiment certain streets into children's play streets. The kerbs of such streets are to be painted green.



GOING INTO ANOTHER TAIL SPIN!
—Talburt in the Washington Daily News.

Poultry Housing On The Prairies

Concrete Floor And Straw Loft Is Desirable

In the construction of a permanent poultry house for western Canadian conditions, there are three things to keep in mind: (1) A concrete floor, (2) from half to three-quarters of the south wall glass and cotton, (3) a straw loft above a slatted ceiling.

The concrete floor is desirable for thorough cleaning and disinfecting in the control of diseases and worms. Probably due to the expense of glass there is seldom enough of it used in farm poultry houses to provide sufficient sunlight to help keep the house dry and warm in winter. The common window glass is satisfactory and more durable than cloth or celoglass. The maximum value of the sunlight may be obtained by opening the cotton windows, thus admitting the direct sunlight to the pen. There should be wire poultry netting outside the window. At the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., the cotton is attached to frames to facilitate opening in winter on most days, and it is removed and stored in summer in order to avoid unnecessary weathering and wear. Any collecting of frost or moisture in the house indicates that the ventilation is inadequate.

A gable roof is necessary to allow space for a straw loft. The floor of the loft or the ceiling of the house is made by the use of one by four inch lumber placed about one inch apart. The straw from the loft may be used in the spring for litter in the pens and replaced in the fall with fresh straw.

When boarding the walls inside, the spaces between the studdings may be filled with mill shavings or some such insulating material which aids in maintaining a steady temperature in the house during changeable weather.

The floor space per bird should be from four to five square feet and the nests and feed hoppers are fastened to the walls to avoid taking up floor space. The dropping board below the roosts prevents the contamination of the floor litter. The width of the house should not be less than 16 feet, as a wide house is considered to be warmer than one that is too narrow, but if wider than 18 feet some small windows should be placed in the back below the dropping board.

Free literature on poultry houses may be obtained upon application to your nearest Dominion Experimental Farm.

People Who Think

World Needs Them Now As It Never Did Before

Fifty per cent. of the people don't think, 40 per cent. think they think, 10 per cent. think, it is said. . . . The action of the Government, soon-to-be-elected, will naturally have much to do with our future progress. It is important then to elect a good one. Reason, not emotion, should be our guide in determining political leanings and marking the ballot. A great responsibility challenges the voters, and its acceptance should depend upon Canadian thinkers rather than those whose "X" marks the spot where a good ballot died. No less is this a time for quickened thinking in the international realm. Mars loudly beats his drum calling forward the nations, now standing on the brink of war. A little serious thinking about the cost of life and property entailed in armed strife, about who will pay for it later, should make responsible statesmen pause and consider. Business desires peace. Its job lies in thinking out how to get political leaders thinking of war's disastrous results.—Canada Business, Montreal.

Predicts Open Fall

Chief Of Swampy Cree Indians Also Foresees Sharp Winter

Jeremiah Rundle, chief of the Swampy Cree Indians, went to Winnipeg from his Norway House reservation in Manitoba to predict that a cool, open fall was anticipated in the North Country. Coal bins will need filling shortly he said.

Chief Jeremiah was born more than 70 years ago—he doesn't remember just how much more—at Norway House. He has just retired as leader of his tribe and was enjoying a little holiday in the city.

One indication of a sharp winter in the offing, he said, was that ducks are very lean this season and muskrats are also scarce in the north.

Would Destroy Ducks

Says U.S. Government's Plan To Destroy Mosquitoes May Injure Wild Fowl

J. M. "Ding" Darling, chief of the United States bureau of biological survey, scores conservation and reclamation activities of the federal government for their effect on wild life, in a magazine article. Writing in the October issue of the Country Gentleman, Darling says the government's public health service campaign to exterminate malaria mosquitoes will destroy wild ducks and geese.

World's Noisiest City

The world's windiest city has added to its list of titles. Paul J. Washburn, acoustical engineer, found it also was the "world's noisiest city." He said automobile horns were the worst offenders.

Back To The Land

Plan Inaugurated In Manitoba Is Meeting With Success

Rural rehabilitation in Manitoba is doing well, according to figures presented by the Winnipeg Evening Tribune, which show that the scheme is progressing in this the fourth year of operation. Since its inception in the spring of 1932 some 762 families have been settled, and of these only 44 have come back on relief. Better still, no less than 28 of the 44 have applied for a second chance. Fifty families have attained what is known as the "gold standard," that is, they have become entirely self-supporting. Another 250 families are on a partially self-supporting basis, that is, they are getting along on grocery allowances of from $4 to $6 a month; the rest of their subsistence they raise themselves on their farms. The cost to date for this rehabilitation has been $300,000, shared by the governments and municipalities. Two-thirds of the money has gone for stock and equipment, the remaining third being for subsistence allowance. It is said that Manitoba's scheme has the full support of the public, while the administration is thoroughly satisfied with the results. The calls for subsistence allowance are declining as the rehabilitated families overcome the initial difficulties and learn to operate their farms on a living basis. The fact that just over two-score of the 762 families have returned to direct relief may be taken as proof that the new farmers themselves are contented with the conditions and are confident that in time they will be in a position to make a profit from their holdings. The Winnipeg Tribune maintains that politics in any shape or form has been rigidly avoided, which may partly explain the absence of complaints from the beneficiaries of the settlement plan. Public-spirited citizens have voluntarily contributed money and time to make the rehabilitation work a success and they are deserving of thanks. As for the public cost, it has been less than if the settlers had been kept on relief in the cities and towns.—Montreal Gazette.

Development Of Trains

Diesel-Powered Trains Operated At Low Cost

"The Rebel," a light streamlined train running out of Chicago, is operating at a fuel cost of 2.2 cents per mile. One passenger fare pays the fuel bill for the trip. Twenty fares will pay the complete operating cost of the train. The new streamlined train from Chicago to Portland makes the trip in 39 hours now and will make it in 24 when the curves are banked and widened and the problem of a clear track is overcome. These new trains are Diesel-powered, air conditioned, quiet-running, clean. The steam train world is not idle either. "The Royal Blue" of the Baltimore and Ohio has rounded roofs, skirted sides, tapered observation coach, folding steps, and weighs only 55 per cent. of a normal train. "The Royal Blue" did 118 miles an hour in a test and averaged 94 on a stretch.—Vancouver Sun.

May Soon Be On Market

Tachotype Invented By Dutchman May Replace Typewriter

Shorthand typists may be superseded soon if the invention of a Dutch experimenter becomes popular. This invention is described as an "international speed typewriter," which types whole syllables instead of individual letters. Its maximum capacity is said to be nearly twice as fast as that of an average typist. The discoverer is a Mr. Marius Den Outer, whose machine, which he calls the "Tachotype," is the outcome of seven years' work and experimenting. In size and appearance it resembles a small typewriter, and will be put on the market shortly.

Prediction Of Astrologer

Indian Seer Reading Skies Forecasts War In 1946

Searching out destiny in the skies an Indian astrologer has made the following prediction: A war in the West in 1946; a great improvement in Indo-British relations beginning soon and becoming strongly marked in 1953-55; and the endurance of the British connection for another three centuries. The astrologer, is Mr. B. S. Sastri, a lawyer who declares that the period from 1920 to 1935 has been a bad period for both England and India.

Some Farmers Make Money

E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario, speaking at Toronto, painted a doleful picture of farming in Canada in the years to come. It is true that agriculture, like everything else, has been hard hit in the past six years, but even during the depression, there are many farms which have operated at a profit and that applies to this district. The profit has resulted because the growers have applied best effort and a good ability to their property.—St. Catharines Standard.

In Peru, non-voting citizens are not allowed to hold public office, sign legal documents or obtain passports.

If you want a man to have faith in your judgment just tell him he is smart.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

For the first time in the history of the Bombay high court, a microphone and amplifier has been put in use in one of the chambers.

Field Marshal Lord Allenby, who celebrated his 74th birthday on St. George's Day, April 23, has an aviary stocked with many varieties of foreign finches.

A woman who cashed a cheque in an Edmonton bank wasn't taking any chances. The cheque read: "Pay to Mrs. ——, 15 "Canadian dollars". She got them.

Father John Louis Stacey, 38, died at the wheel of his car in Edmonton as he drove to a city hospital to get treatment for a heart ailment. The car crashed into another parked machine.

Indicative of the rapid mechanization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, not one saddle horse is stabled in the force's barracks at MacLeod, Alta. All animals formerly kept at southern Alberta detachments have been disposed of.

A few weeks ago Joseph Eckert, 15, collided with a buggy while riding his bicycle in Stratford, Ont. The shaft of the buggy went clear through the boy's body, an inch below the heart. Now he is up and around again almost as well as ever.

Two men were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for firing shots at a procession of Orangemen on the streets of Belfast, July 12. They were Thomas Connolly and Joseph McDonald. Several persons were killed and wounded in the July riots.

Vancouver is returning to a normal financial position "better than any other city in Canada," Ald. C. E. Tisdal, chairman of the civic finance committee, told the Retail Credit Grantors' Association in session in that city.

Will Not Accept Legacy

English Woman Dreads Curse Laid On Ancestor

Because she dreads an Indian curse laid on one of her ancestors who, she believes, despoiled a temple, Mrs. J. Schofield, of Heswall, near Liverpool, England, refuses to touch a legacy left by her mother.

Instead she will devote all the money to a religious cause, hoping that in this way the power of the curse will be broken.

Said Mrs. Schofield:

"We need the money badly, my husband and I, but I am afraid to touch it. It comes indirectly from my ancestor's estate. My great-uncle won a law action against an Indian maharajah on December 13, 1844. It gave him jurisdiction over certain land on which was a temple dedicated to a vestal goddess.

"Two days later he was found in the temple, stabbed to the heart with a jewelled dagger. A piece of parchment with the curse written on it lay on the body.

"Note the two dates—Dec. 13 and Dec. 15. My father died on the 13th of a month; my mother on the 15th, in tragic circumstances. Other members of the family have died tragically on those two days.

"The curse particularly affected the women of the family. That is what decided me."

Deer Halts Ocean Liner

Navigation Stood Still Until Swimming Animal Was Rescued

A young buck deer went for a swim along the Vancouver waterfront and the episode proved so momentous it halted an ocean liner, brought out a police cruiser and even impeded the British navy.

A longshoreman waiting to work the Empress of Japan saw the deer swimming in the harbor and noticed the animal was tiring. His shouts brought a police launch to the scene and excitement ranged along the half-mile of the waterfront.

H.M.S. Danae, leaving for Victoria, sounded its siren, the S.S. Princess Marguerite, a ferry boat, a cargo ship and a number of smaller craft halted in their courses as the police boat performed a rescue. Slipping a noose over the head of the weary animal, it was hauled aboard the launch. The buck was later released on the north shore and navigation continued.

One Of Queerest Jobs

Man Is Wasp-Catcher To Firm Of Chocolate Makers

The News of the World, London, says one of the queerest jobs in the world is that of a man who is wasp-catcher to Fry's, the chocolate makers, whose employees were being pestered by the insects.

During May and June he destroys as many queen wasps as possible to prevent their breeding. From July onward he scours the adjacent fields and destroys nests. Expert as he is, he sometimes makes a slip, and recently he was compelled to divest himself of his shirt, into which over 40 infuriated insects had penetrated.

Older than Rome's famous roads, was a road built by Assyrian King Sargon the Second to link Nineveh with another town.

Enough heat, is lost by the human body in one hour to raise a half gallon of water to the boiling point.

Giant Dome Discovered

Peculiar Rock Formation In Saskatchewan May Contain Oil

A peculiar rock formation in the shape of a giant dome, which is considered to indicate the presence of either natural gas or oil, has been discovered in northern Saskatchewan, some 40 miles southwest of Lac Ile a la Crosse.

It consists of a huge mound of some black substance resembling low grade coal or tar sands, from the centre of which bubbles a salt spring.

Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C., attorney-general, who recently returned to Regina from an aeroplane trip over northern Saskatchewan to Lake Athabasca, took some of the material back with him. He is making arrangements to have it analyzed.

Originally the discovery was made by the Indians, who reported this huge mound of black substance.

Several theories respecting the presence of the mound have been advanced. One is that the salt spring bubbling from the earth has brought with it a flow of oil which over a period of years has built up the mound about the spring similar to a deposit of geyserite.

The samples taken back by Mr. Davis do not appear to be inflammable, although there is a fibrous substance permeating the sample which burns.

The giant dome from which the spring bubbles is located near Vermette lake in the vicinity of Lac la Plonge.

Ready To Retire

World's Champion Parachute Jumper Has Exhausted All Thrills

Excitement of watching a delayed parachute jumper hurtling earthward and wondering why the chute does not open means little to George Sallee of Fresno, Calif., the world's champion, who is about to retire. The thrill is all gone now for the little blue-eyed Californian who has made 247 jumps and finds the type of work a physical and mental strain.

He won his title at Stockton, Calif., when he jumped at 20,000 feet and opened his parachute only 1,500 feet from the ground, thereby breaking the record held by John Trabum, an Englishman.

Despite his assertion there is no romance in the parachute jumping, he is reputed to put everything he has got into his dives. For the first 2,000 feet he somersaults and rolls, leaving a smoke trail in the sky. After that he concentrates on the nearness of the ground.

His narrowest escape was in his home town of Fresno, when he misjudged the distance and did not open his chute until it was 300 feet from the ground.

In Favor Of Loans

Woman Attorney Believes Her Plan Would Bring Better Times

Miss Dorothy Frooks, attorney and counsellor-at-law, has just completed a tour in the neighborhood of 15,000 miles from Los Angeles to Alaska, back to Vancouver and thence to Montreal and her home in New York.

Miss Frooks has found time to be a novelist and a writer on economics. She is at present engaged on a work, "Over the Heads of Congress", which will present her plan for the ending of the depression.

Her plan in brief is as follows: All real estate should be graded into zones from $10,000 up, and upon this valuation banks should be empowered by law to lend up to one-tenth the value in cash, such money to be used in improvement of the property. This, Miss Frooks contends, would bring a huge amount of money into circulation and by so doing would encourage spending and so end one of the vital causes of the depression.

Lesson For Human Race

Bees Accomplish Something Worth While By Working Together

The Courier-Adovcate, Trenton, Ont., says it takes 570 bees, working their whole lifetime, to produce a single pound of honey. But they do produce it. This is something for the human race to ponder over. For instance in this town there are over six thousand people who, if they would work together for some worth-attaining object, would make their town one of the finest places on the world's map. Bees know enough to work together. Men must have to be led, and then they don't always follow the leader.

Loses Its Identity

Like the little girl who was wont to lose her whereabouts, Canadian flour occasionally loses its identity. Practically all of the flour imported into Haiti is of Canadian origin, but the greater bulk of it is being shipped to Haiti through United States ports is billed as a U.S. product.

Claims Greatest Age

Aly Khailil, a vegetable seller at Heliopolis, Cairo, claims to be 152 years of age. He remembers Napoleon landing in Egypt in 1798, when he was a boy. He is hale and hearty and is proud of the fact that he can still crack nuts with his teeth.

The possessions of France consist mainly of small islands in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, with continental territories in Africa, South America and Asia. 2117

Cane Sugar Growers Worried

Afraid Beet Cultivation In United Kingdom Will Run Industry

With the United Kingdom Government subsidizing beet sugar at home, the British West Indies and British Guiana are wondering what is to become of their cane sugar industries—already depressed by low prices.

Barbados, whose only possible crop for commercial purposes is cane, is particularly anxious to ascertain how far the Imperial Government intends to go with the cultivation of beets for sugar.

This island of 106,270 acres has 100,000 acres under cultivation, and of a population of 180,000 about 120,-000 colored people look to the sugar cane plantations for employment.

Nearly all the planters are now in debt to the banks and are growing cane only in the hope of better times, and in order to support the enormous working population.

Should they be obliged to abandon sugar, the island would be penniless, it is said. There would be no question of dole, because all the colony's taxes come from the planters, and with their ruin the chief source of revenue would be shut off.

Some of the other islands with different vegetation have a better outlook. Grenada, for example, is making up for sugar losses by devoting much land to cultivation of other crops, and has been successful this year with bananas grown under a supply contract for a Canadian company.

Ocean In Heart Of Paris

People Enjoy Surf-Bathing Seven Storeys Above Street

Wait till the famous bearded traffic officer at the Porte St. Denis stops the taxis, dash through the thick walls of traffic across the street, turn into a doorway out of the busiest, noisiest, dustiest section of Paris, and you're all ready for a little surf-bathing.

The ocean in the heart of Paris is provided by Neptuna, a new bathing pool nearer to the centre of the city even than the bathing houses anchored in the Seine, with the advantage of not being provided with the Seine's collection of floating sewage.

Neptuna provides artificial waves for its clients, kicked up by a gigantic paddle-wheel, which has any number of paces, and can provide to order anything from a mill-pond calm to a tempest in mid-Atlantic.

No ocean is complete without a beach, so Neptuna has a beach, with real sand. A swimmer enters by elevator. It is seven storys up, on the roof.

Tackle Difficult Journey

Two Vancouver Boys Start Trip To Halifax On Bicycles

With carefree farewells and cheerful hopes, two young Vancouver men climbed on bicycles recently and started toward Halifax.

G. Burg and C. Thomas, both gave up their jobs—one was a baker, the other a truck driver—to heed the call of the road. They are carrying a little money—they hope it will be enough—and a couple of blankets each. That is all. They will pedal by day, buy their meals along the way, and sleep on the ground.

They seemed to be sure of only two things—they will have a good time and they will make the entire trip in Canadian territory. They didn't know how long they will stay in Halifax, if they ever get there, or if they will ever come back to Vancouver.

New Exhibit Received

Four Vampire Bats From West Indies In London Zoo

Four vampire bats from the West Indies, creatures who live on the blood of wild and domestic animals and even human beings, have arrived at the London zoo and are on exhibition in a special glass case in the tortoise house.

This is the first time that vampires have been exhibited in any European zoo, though the New York zoo managed to obtain specimens last year.

The vampire, contrary to general belief, does not suck blood. It punctures the skin of its victim, slices a piece out and drinks the blood as it trickles down.

So stealthy is it that a man may sleep through a vampire's attack.

Picture Well Preserved

A picture of King Edward VII., chiselled in the coal wall of the Marsh Mine more than 25 years ago by Engine-driver John Campbell of Westville, Nova Scotia, was found to be in a remarkably good state of preservation when the mine was being dewatered. The Greenwood Coal Company was having the colliery dewatered to work in new coal areas.

A Subterranean City

A complete subterranean city was discovered by workmen under the present city of Wien, Austria. Reaching a depth of 120 feet below the city, the underground vaults and passageways which were used by the populace as a place to hide in case of invasion are thought to date from the eleventh century.

As a general rule, large birds live longer than small ones.

AT HISTORIC CAIRN



—Canadian Pacific Photo.

Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is shown here with little Joyce Austin, daughter of W. T. Austin, section foreman at Craigellachie, B.C., following Sir Edward's recent visit to the Craigellachie cairn which marks the spot where Lord Strathcona on November 7, 1885, drove the last spike completing the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean. On behalf of Craigellachie's handful of citizens Miss Austin presented the C.P.R. president with a bouquet of home grown flowers, a tribute which Sir Edward acknowledged with a hearty handshake. Sir Edward visited the memorial cairn in the 50th anniversary year of C.P.R. history as it will be 50 years on November 7 since Lord Strathcona drove the momentous spike.

Value Of Grain Crop

Western Crop Estimated Value Placed At $241,381,000

Western Canada's grain this year will be worth more than at any time since 1931, according to an estimate by the Winnipeg Free Press.

Based on present prices, says the estimate, the total 1935 grain crop will bring $241,381,000. The paper, using its own 274,764,000-bushel estimate, says wheat will be worth $156,-615,000 at the Fort William figure of 74 cents a bushel (price for average minimum grade) less 17 cents average haul.

Thus, says the paper, the total 1935 crop is $82,186,000 more valuable than the 1931 crop, $159,195,-000; $82,857,000 more valuable than 1932, $158,524,000; $71,338,000 more valuable than 1933, $170,043,000; $18,326,000 more valuable than 1934 $223,055,000.

Jasper-Edmonton Highway

Believe Arrangements Made To Ensure Construction

Climaxing a 15-year fight, construction of a fully-standard, all-weather highway from Edmonton to Jasper appears assured at last, according to an announcement by acting Premier Manning that satisfactory arrangements for taking over the abandoned railway grade section of the highway had been completed and sufficient funds secured to guarantee the necessary construction, which will consist mainly of widening the grade.

Unusual Air Service

Ray Parer, one of the pioneers of the England-Australia air route, is now pioneering an unusual air service in New Guinea. He has become a flying grocer. Once a month he flies inland from Wau to drop supplies to settlers 250 miles inland. The air freight costs the settlers about 50 cents a pound.

Many Chinese in Shanghai carry their pet canaries about with them and organize singing contests between the birds.

Approximately 11,900,000 words are spoken annually by the average man.

In The Olden Days

Women Raced Their Own Yachts When Victoria Was Queen

Recent yachting activities reminds a writer in Overseas that before bicycling bloomers loomed on the horizon of emancipated womanhood the fair sex was already challenging the supremacy of man in the sailing competitions in British waters.

Even as far back as the reign of Queen Victoria there were at least six women racing their own yachts in the Solent, and in 1889 the first of the "ladies' races", which are now so popular a feature of every yacht club regatta, was sailed.

In 1890, however, the activities of these "Solent sailoresses," as they were called, received something of a set-back, for although races were especially provided in the program of a certain club, some owners objected to this form of sport and for several years the Solent yachtswomen were kept somewhere in the background.

Early in the present century this objection seems to have died down, and women were once more owning and sailing their own metre boats, not only in their own races, but in competition with what was then known as "the sterner sex."

They did not find it necessary to don shorts or trousers, these yachtswomen of the days when the King was Prince of Wales, but put valiantly to sea in long skirts and big hats, tied under the chin with motoring veils. These would be considered impracticable and even dangerous by the sailoresses of 1935.

Monument To Horse

A horse's monument erected to the "Unknown War Horse" has been unveiled in the courtyard of the Francis Joseph Cavalry Barracks in Budapest, Hungary. The monument was erected on the initiative of General Stephen Horthy. After the unveiling ceremony the horses of the Regiment of Hussars quartered in the barracks filed past the statue, led by their riders.

Skeletons of mud puppies, preserved in what were once water pools some 400,000,000 years ago, are similar in many traits to common mud puppies of to-day.



PATTERN 5255

Soft, cuddly animal toys are the favorites of nursery-age youngsters and wise is the mother who realizes how easily and cheaply such toys can be made. No need to buy new material for these; the left-over scraps of calico, chintz or other novelty cottons are adequate and so colorful. With only two simple pieces required for each toy, not counting the ears and elephant's blanket which are separate, the stitching and stuffing are completed in no time at all. Then watch the merriment when you bring out long-eared Peter Rabbit, the terrier that's smart as a whip, and the elephant "just like we saw at the circus!"

In pattern 5255 you will find a transfer pattern for the animals shown; directions for making them and material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SEPTEMBER 29

JOHN
(The Minister And His People)

Golden text: Beloved, imitate not that which is evil, but that which is good. He that doeth good is of God: he that doeth evil hath not seen God. III. John 11.

Lesson: III. John.

Devotional Reading: I. John 4:7-21.

Explanations And Comments

Salutation, verse 1. John, the writer of this epistle, calls himself "the elder," a title which may have been an official one, indicating dignity and authority, or it may be a reference to his age. Gaius was a common name among the Romans. Gaius the beloved, to whom John writes this persona' letter, may have been an elder or a pastor. "Whom I love in truth," writes John. "The truth, as it is used in this epistle, has almost a technical meaning, implying not only the eternal principle, but also the organization which embodies it—the Church" (Dummelow).

Commendations, verses 2-8. John wishes that the well-being and health of Gaius may correspond to his spiritual well-being. He rejoiced greatly when messengers came to him from the church to which Gaius belonged and brought word that Gaius was conducting himself worthily. I was overjoyed when some brothers arrived and testified to the truth of your life, as indeed you do missionaries would not accept suption). "The itinerant brethren were always at work, going out from Ephesus on their missions and returning with their reports" (David Smith). No greater joy could come to him, John declared, than to learn that his children were walking in the truth.

Beloved, wrote John, that is a fine work you do when you aid (set forward)—with money, food, lodging, etc.—brethren and strangers; they have testified to your love before the church. Public inns had little to commend them, moreover, travelling Christians were usually poor, and the giving of hospitality to them was an important part of the work in the early church. Pray speed them on their journey worthily of God; they have started out for his sake and declined to take anything from pagans; hence we are bound to support such men, to prove ourselves allies of the Truth (Moffatt's translation). The lead the true life (Moffatt's translaport from non-Christians among whom they labored lest their mission work be thought a mercenary one.

These Frogs Are Different

Species Shown In New York Skip Tadpole Stage

Three young frogs no larger than houseflies, hatched in the biology laboratories of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, were on exhibition along with several hundred other amphibians, reptiles and fish at the annual show of the Aquarium Society.

Visitors rubbed their eyes when the three frogs, known scientifically as eleutherodactylus johnsoni, hopped onto a dime, leaving room for six or eight more.

Dr. G. Kingsley Noble, curator of the museum's department of experimental biology, explained smallness was not their only unusual characteristic. They were one of the few species of frogs, he said, which had no tadpole stage, the young being ready for business as soon as they popped out of the egg.

It developed some time back in their dim past, they had a tadpole stage but eventually found themselves in a pretty pickle with hardly enough water handy for a tadpole to swim in. Apparently resourceful amphibians, they just eliminated the tadpole stage and started laying their eggs on land. Dr. Noble said it probably took a good many thousand years but they did it.

New Place To Go

Stratosphere May Be Popular Honeymoon Resort Some Day

"It is almost safe to prophesy that our children's children will spend their honeymoons in the stratosphere or their summer holidays in the ozonesphere." This was declared by Colonel E. B. Mackintosh, director of the South Kensington (England) Science Museum while receiving the gondola of the balloon in which Professor Piccard made his second historic ascent into the stratosphere. The balloon, which has been presented to the museum, left Dubendorf Aerodrome, near Zurich, and after a flight of 12 hours landed on Lake Garda. The maximum height reached was about ten and a half miles.

Stratosphere Flights

Famous Flyer Says This Method Is Not Practical

Col. Roscoe Turner, America's dashing cavalier of the air who has formed the habit of roaring across the continent in a few minutes over 10 hours, on a visit to Toronto, said stratosphere flying was a "practical impossibility."

"When you get up in the thin air, have to supercharge your motors and make the cabins air-tight, the cost becomes prohibitive," Turner said. 'The world will never see commercial flying in the stratosphere. A medium will be established half way between the stratosphere and the present air lanes where commercial planes can operate most economically."

A wreath of bananas was laid on the grave of Samuel Davenport, "banana king" of Walworth, London, when he was buried at Nunhead, England.

Africa's Oldest Empire

History Of Abyssinia Ranges Over Thousands Of Years

Harold J. Shepstone, F.R.G.S., wrote the following article for the Edinburgh Scotsman:

Whatever may be the fate of Abyssinia as a result of the present dispute between this age-old African Empire and Italy, some reference to this remarkable land, her history, the strange mentality of her people, and their quaint customs and ways may prove of timely interest.

Her history is an ancient story of fact, legend, and tradition, ranging over thousands of years. On one occasion her present ruler, Emperor Haile Selassie, prepared for a friend of mine a list of her rulers. It contained the names of 312 sovereigns and extended back over 6,300 years, to 4,530 B.C., or the 97th year of the creation of the world, according to Abyssinian computation. Included in this list were Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, from whose son, Menelik, the ruling house claim direct descent, which would give them a pedigree of the somewhat unusual length of 3,000 years.

Despite her long history Abyssiania, shut off from the rest of the world by towering mountains and barren deserts—"the world forgetting, by the world forgot"—her people have maintained an inviolability almost Tibetan in its character. As a result the mentality of her people and the condition of most of the country have remained virtually unchanged during the passage of centuries. They live much as they did two thousand years ago.

True, Addis Ababa, the capital is now connected with the outside world by a railway—a single line which runs between it and Djibouti, the port of French Somaliland. This is the only means of communication in a country about twice the size of Germany, or some 350,000 square miles in extent. The trains only run by day, out of respect to the proclivities of the Danakil tribes, who commandeer the rails for spearheads and the copper telegraph wire for bangles. In the wet season, moreover, travellers often spend three or four days covering the 500 miles between Djibouti and the capital owing to the permanent way being washed out by heavy rains.

The people still wear the old dress which seems to have been theirs since time immemorial. This consists of a cotton shirt, trousers, and the chama, the latter being a kind of cotton scarf worn like a toga during the day and used at night for a bed covering. The costume is the same for men and women and for all classes. The method of draping the chama is indicative of the attitude of the wearer towards the person in whose presence he may be. Thus to draw it across the face would imply contempt, whilst to drop it off the shoulders and gather it round the waist is the highest form of respect.

Impromptu courts of law, where any passer-by may be called upon to act as a judge, are still held at every street corner, and any trivial dispute is settled with much impassioned oratory and an appalling waste of time. Rough-and-ready justice, according to the Mosaic code, holds the field for more serious crimes. Until recently it was quite a common sight to see half a dozen men swinging in the market place from improvised gallows or trees. Now murderers are executed in a little hut in the town, wherein they are tied to a post, rifles are trained on them through tubes in the wall, and the triggers are pulled by the relatives of the murdered man.

Very few Abyssinians outside the priesthood and the officials of Addis Ababa are able to read or write. The people as a whole are quite illiterate, and letters are not signed but sealed. The Emperor alone is entitled to place his seal at the top of his letters; everyone else's appears below the writing. It is a graceful script and a picturesque language; but, as there are 231 letters in the alphabet, besides about twenty compounds of these, Amharic is not exactly a subject that can be acquired in a week-end.

Coached Popular Actor

Edmonton Man Taught Chevalier To Speak English

The man who taught Maurice Chevalier to speak English in a German prison camp at Alten Grabow, Germany, during the war lives in Edmonton to-day. William King, who enlisted from Edmonton at the first of the war and spent his 17th birthday in the front line at Ypres salient, became a pal of the French movie picture singer behind the electricity charged barbed wire of the prison camp.

Captured during the first gas attack, King spent some time in a German hospital and then was placed in Alten Grabow camp. There he met the handsome young Frenchman, Chevalier, and for nearly a year was his constant companion.

Unable to speak a word of English, Chevalier was coached by King to speak and sing in English. They even put on a musical show in the camp to brighten the long prison hours. "Before Chevalier was repatriated he had mastered the language fairly well and was extremely grateful to us," King said.



For Baby's sake . . .

From the St. Vincent Arrowroot Flour down to the sugar and salt used in making Christie's Arrowroot Biscuits . . . *all the ingredients* are of the very finest quality and scrupulously pure. They're *safe* for your baby.

Christie's Biscuits

"There's a Christie Biscuit for every taste"

Malta Losing Usefulness

No Longer An Asset As Key Position For British Fleet

The following article by Charles A. Selden, London correspondent, appeared in the New York Times:

The days of Malta as a great British asset are numbered. This island, which for generations, together with Gibraltar, was the key to British strategic strength, in the event of hostilities with Italy would be a fatal trap for British ships should they venture into its harbor.

That harbor is big enough to accommodate a large fleet, but its entrance is so narrow that vessels berthed there could be picked off by Italian planes. There could be no adequate defense. A British fleet in that harbor is within easy flying distance from both Sicily and Libya and would be at the mercy of Italian bombers.

According to present plans, British control of the Mediterranean will not be from the middle of that sea as in the past, with Malta as the key position, but from the western and eastern ends, and it will be a control enforced jointly by the fleet and air forces, both of which will have to be enormously increased.

Gibraltar will continue to function as it has since Britain acquired it from Spain. Malta, if and when it becomes expedient, will be allowed to become an island of comparatively small importance and the British will concentrate both her air and naval strength further east.

A project being diligently considered is the use of Palestine, which tourist agencies still describe as "the Holy Land," as a base for bombing planes. Under the terms of its mandate the British have the right to that, and they already have a powerful air force at Ramlec in that country and another at Amman in Transjordan.

Other British air bases in the Near East already established and awaiting large development are in Iraq, where Britain has rights under the terms of the treaty for a defensive alliance; at Mosul at Aden, at Heliopolis near Cairo, and in the Sudan.

From Palestine and Egypt the British would have a great advantage in air warfare at the entrance of the Suez Canal over any other power.

The naval part of this new policy now under consideration includes a new base at Aden and the maintaining a fleet in the Red Sea as well as in the Eastern Mediterranean near the canal approach.

Want Investigation

Legation At Peiping To Secure Report On Death Of Britishers At Hands Of Bandits

The British foreign office, acting at the request of former Prime Minister Lloyd George, ordered the British legation at Peiping to make a complete report on the death of Lloyd George's former secretary, Gareth Jones, at the hands of Chinese bandits in mid-August.

Lloyd George advised the foreign office he is not satisfied as to the circumstances of Jones' death and suspects he was murdered because he "knew too much."

The Versailles palace was not exactly a hideaway for the French kings. When Louis XIV. reigned there he had only 4,000 servants, 5,000 horses and 10,000 soldiers of the guard constantly about him.

The bones in canned salmon are softened by heating the sealed cans to a high temperature under pressure. The process also kills spoilage bacteria.

"I'll Tell Anybody Gin Pills are Good"

—writes a Lunenburg, N.S., man who had suffered from Rheumatism. He further states: "I cannot praise Gin Pills enough. After using them I am now able to go around without a cane."

If your kidneys are not efficiently disposing of the waste matter in your system excessive acidity may develop, resulting in painful joints, sciatica, lumbago. At the first sign of kidney trouble take

GIN PILLS

FOR THE KIDNEYS 247

Sanctuary For Trees

Great Value To Canada To Keep Up Reforestation Work

A million dollars is being spent by the government of Canada in an effort to discover new gold-bearing areas. A million dollars applied to forestry would go far to establish a succession of "gold mines" in which the veins of wealth would never pinch out.

When one considers that the pulp and paper industry has produced many times the national wealth derived from all the gold mines in Canada's history, it is fair to ask whether the economic policy of the federal or provincial authorities has even given proper consideration to the "life expectancy" of the timber supply. Persistent education has substantially improved the public attitude on forest fire prevention. It has gone far to identify the timber resources as the one permanent and desirable crop on non-arable lands. Canadians, however, fail to understand that even under a regime of "absolute" fire prevention, the forest resources are not competent to sustain their capital values except by regulated cutting and such planned and rational management as will bring to maturity the maximum crop of the most wanted species.

Fresh gold mines may be discovered on distant horizons, but it is well to bear in mind that the only fresh forests open to "discovery" are those already existing, the new riches of which will never reach our national coffers except through the application of the science of forestry. It is quite idle to list the forests of our Dominion as we list the reserves of nickel ore. The real value in a thousand square miles of timber-growing land lies not in the tall trees that may be growing, at the moment, upon the area, but in the provision we have made to keep those tree crops in endless rotation. The science of forestry seeks not to erect a sanctuary for trees; it aims rather to so guide the axe and saw that in providing a present crop of wood, they will at the same time cut a pattern for the future forest.—Canadian Forest and Outdoors.

Was Once An Island

Lake Erie Solid Land 300 Million Years Ago

Lake Erie, now one of the world's largest bodies of fresh water, was solid land, and part of an island surrounded by salt water, 300 million years ago.

This picture is given in a report to the Smithsonian Institution by A. S. Warthin of Vassar College and G. A. Cooper of the staff of the U.S. National Museum.

This ancient sea covered most of New York, Ontario, Michigan and the surrounding country, but had a geat island, or possibly an area of very shallow water, in the territory covered by most of Lake Erie, Ohio, Indiana and Southern Michigan.

So shallow was the sea in wide stretches that its bottom was literally alive. Instead of having relatively restricted coral reefs in narrow zones, it had innumerable low mounds of coral spread over a considerable area. Elsewhere, as in the neighborhood of the present Alpena, Mich., they rose into the form of small, conical hills. On the margins of the coral formations crinoids, often called "sea lilies", were abundant. These stalked relatives of the starfish have left greater deposits of fossils here than can probably be found in rocks of the same geologic age anywhere else in the world.

New Type Of Bridge

The first electrically welded bridge in Canada has been placed across a Mono Township river, east of Orangeville, Ont. Manufactured by a Hamilton company, the bridge is 15 feet wide and 47 feet long and cost $850. The structure does not contain a single rivet. Township officials said the bridge was erected and placed in position in two days.

It has been estimated that approximately half the principals in the high schools of the United States have served from 12 to 28 years.

The mortality rate has been reduced about 1 per cent. a year for the past 30 years by medical science.

Copenhagen is to have an office building with outer walls almost entirely of glass. 2117

A Very Old Superstition

Modern People Still Afraid Of Friday The Thirteenth

After an absence of 13 clear months, to the gerat relief of superstitious souls, up bobbed the bad actor of the Gregorian calendar—Friday, September the 13th.

Last appearance of the proverbial unlucky combination of day and date was Friday, July 13, 1934. It has been off the stage of time for an unusually long period. As if in repentance for this indulgence to a worried world, it will be repeated next Dec. 13, another Friday.

Next year will also bring two reappearances—March 13 and Nov. 13. After that timid folks may pack up their troubles in this connection for another nine months, till Friday, Aug. 13, 1937. In the year 1938 it will come once—May 13; in 1939 twice, Jan. 13 and Oct. 13.

The superstition which may have had its roots in the beginning of the Christian era more than 1900 years ago dies hard. There are no records, historical or statistical, to indicate Friday the 13th is more unlucky than any other day on the calendar.

Nevertheless thousands of mortals refuse to set out on a journey by land, sea or air; start a new job or have a needed operation. People who find they have 13 at table have additional fears, if they are that way inclined.

Psychologists point out although many persons in good health and with scientific habits of thought may scoff at the implications of Friday the 13th, they are not always immune to impulses of fear and despair, inherited from more superstitious ancestors. Thus the rabbit's foot, the horseshoe and other gadgets take on speculative charm as antidotes.

Probably the most accepted version of the origin of the Friday the 13th idea is in the fact there were 13 at the Last Supper, including Judas Iscariot, who next day, traditionally a Friday, betrayed Jesus Christ for crucifixion. Reverting to older times tradition says Adam and Eve were expelled from Eden on a Friday and it was on the same day of the week Cain killed his brother Abel.

Some authorities recall the astrologers of ancient Babylon declared 13 unlucky. The mythologists of Scandinavia also black-listed that number because Balder their sun-god had to die when 13 were found in the circle of Valhalla.

However, despite the traditions of the sages, a lot of bold spirits will go out of their way to walk under ladders and spill the salt, just to show their derision of time-honored superstitions,—Friday the 13th.

No Time To Spare

Bank Managers In Small Towns Have Many Outside Duties

A bank manager in a small town in reply to a query as to what small town bank managers do with their spare time, gives the following reply that very aptly hits off the situation in Amherstburg. Says he: The real problem of most managers, except during occasional slack periods of brief duration, is to find sufficient time in which to attend to the many outside duties and responsibilities thrust upon them and still manage their branches. There is a lot of truth in the occasional complaint of a manger that operating his branch has become practically a side line. There are few men who, on assuming charge of a branch, adopt the attitude that as they are likely to remain in that place only a few years, why bother with outside interests and community affairs. Whether a manager enters into local affairs for the sole purpose of getting business, or because he is genuinely interested in the town and its various activities, the result is the same. Before very long he finds himself occupying positions of responsibility and taking a keen and active part in the many club, organizations and community affairs that exist or which he may be largely responsible for creating.—Amherstburg Echo.

Rich Gold Strike

New Discovery Made At Outpost Island On Great Slave Lake

A rich new gold strike has been found on Outpost island, Great Slave lake, 50 miles northeast of Fort Resolution and 720 miles north of Edmonton, it was learned.

Claims have been staked by a company headed by J. J. Byrne, Toronto, which holds extensive claims in the Lake Athabaska field.

Aviation companies have been busy recently carrying in prospecting parties into the new strike area. Prospecting is being carried out on adjoining islands and along the southern shore of the lake area.

Almost due north across the lake is site of the Yellowknife river gold field, where Major W. T. Burwash, noted Canadian explorer and mining man, has a crew of men developing claims.

Scientists studying the effects of diet on experimental animals find that 21 days in the life of an albino rat correspond to 21 months in the life of a child.

"Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," was composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan, who also composed "The Lost Chord," and "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Why Prince Is Popular

Story Relating To Hotel Waiter Is Only One Reason

Probably the most exquisitely appointed and most exclusive hotel in the world is Claridge's in London. Situated in a back street, "far from the madding crowd," in the region between Piccadilly and Oxford street, it never advertises, 99 per cent. of Londoners have never seen it and only know of its existence when they read that some very august personage is staying there. When European kings and queens, princes and princesses visit London on a holiday, which all of them do, and are not "officially" on a visit to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, they stay at Claridge's. Presidents, statesmen, millionaires and all the "nobility and gentry" reserve accommodation at Claridge's, and if you happened to drive up and ask for a room with bath the doorkeeper, not knowing you, would probably inform you that the hotel was full.

At anyrate, Guili Gelardi, now manager of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, who served in the highest capacities at the Excelsior, Rome, and at the Savoy, Ritz and Piccadilly in London before becoming manager of Claridge's for nearly 20 years, asserts in his reminiscences that there is no hotel like Claridge's. He tells some interesting stories about the king and princes he was host to at Claridge's and one about the Prince Of Wales is worth citation.

The prince one day was the luncheon guest there of King Alfonso. Their waiter was a new man who had never served royalty before and he had an attack of "nerves." As he approached the table he allowed a roast chicken to glide off the plate onto the floor. With pale face, relates Gelardi, the poor waiter looked in horror at the bird on the floor. Thoughts of the consequences no doubt flashed through his mind. Quietly the prince said: "Pick it up, there's a good chap, and serve. I've had to put up with much worse things than that in France."

The waiter did as he was told. Before leaving, the prince went to Gelardi and said that on no account was the waiter to be blamed for what happened.

How many "ornery" people would have done the same? It is no wonder the prince is popular with the people.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

To Aid Olympic Judges

Electric Device Will Eliminate Errors In Fencing Contests

A new apparatus to eliminate errors in cases where the human eye cannot do justice to the contestants has been perfected recently for the guidance of the fencing jury in the coming Olympic Games.

This device is connected with fencers by a wire running through the fencing jacket along the sleeves to the foil. Whenever one of the opponents touches the body of the other with the point of the foil, a contact is established which rings a bell and lights a bulb. The moment the bell rings, a low tension current running through the wire is broken, so that any subsequent hits by the opponent are not registered.

By means of this device the touches can be recorded more accurately than with the human eye, so that the possibilities of doubtful decisions are entirely eliminated.

Contain Deadly Poison

Chemist Warns Against Eating Apricot Or Peach Pit Seeds

A warning against human consumption of apricot or peach pit seeds was sounded by W. V. Leonard, Idaho state chemist, who simultaneously announced the recent death of Don Jacobs, of Pocatella, was caused by poison in the apricot seeds he had eaten.

"Various cyanides are invariably found in the pits of these fruits and the tendency is for the hydrochloric acid of the stomach to release the hydrocyanic acid, the most deadly and instantaneous poison known to science," the chemist explained.

Enjoy It Anyway

When shoe repairers hold a picnic they usually enter into their merriment with awl their heart and sole.—Kitchener Record.

And they enjoy themselves if they are on their uppers.—Chatham News.

And as long as it lasts.—Montreal Star.

But if anybody asks if they had a good time they reply, "Oh, just sew sew." They never wax enthusiastic.—London Advertiser.

His Lucky Day

Fred Wise put a red ring around Friday the 13th on his calendar, the day he was handed $62 of "found" money at the Winnipeg police station. In fact two Friday the 13th's got the red ring insignia. He found the money on March 13 last and turned it in to the police station. Nobody claimed it and he got it back Friday, Sept. 13th.

A gram of radium disintegrating produces more than a million times as much heat as that produced by burning a gram of coal.

The population of Russia has grown 25,000,000 during the last ten years.

Miniature War Vessels

Germany's New Ships Manned By Crew Of Three

Among the naval surprises which Germany has in store for the world are miniature war vessels known as "death ships".

About 40 feet long, they will be manned by a crew of two or three men on the lines of the "mile-a-minute" navy forecast in April by Mr. Hubert Scott Paine, the motor-boat expert who designed Miss England and the Miss Britains.

Little is yet known of their armament. It is said that they will carry one machine gun only.

It must be remembered, however, that a similar type of boat, which the French ministry of marine has been testing carries two torpedoes and is intended for use against enemy battleships.

The description so far given of these "death ships" follows closely the lines predicted by Mr. Scott Paine.

At the British power works at Hythe he has been experimenting on various types of high-speed craft suitable for his ideal of a "mile-a-minute navy".

With the development of aircraft, present naval vessels could not be used be believes, in such waters as the North Sea, the Channel and the Baltic and Mediterranean basins.

Instead for the protection of naval vessels, I visualize, he said, "mosquito craft," manned by a small personnel and equipped with machine guns and an anti-aircraft gun. Because of their speed they would be particularly effective against submarines, and fourteen of them could be built and equipped for the price of one destroyer.

To Obtain Employment

Contact Men Might Assist Amps To Secure Work

Appointment by the federal government of "contact men" in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver to interview employers in an effort to alleviate "the serious unemployment situation at present existing among 'Amps' and other higher disability pensioners" recommended in a report of the "Future Policy" committee adopted by the Amputation Association of the Great War at Edmonton, the third day of the 13th annual Dominion convention.

The "Future Policy" committee report, given by Chairman R. M. Turner, recommended further that the contact men collect data on the employment situation and "reasons, if any, for reluctance on the part of private employers to engage amps or other higher disability pensioners."

The delegates approved the recommendation that the Dominion executive prepare a summary of the unemployment situation listing difficulties encountered in obtaining employment, the "inadequacy of the partial pension to support the pensioner" without private earnings and that a questionnaire be submitted to employers to learn the number of amps they might employ. Branches of the organization will aid in conducting the survey.

Grow Pears On Prairie

Experiment To Be Made At Saskatoon To This End

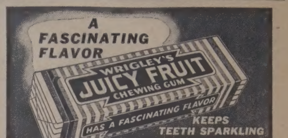
Experiments in transplanting to Saskatchewan prairies fruit from pear trees planted at Windsor, Ont., more than 200 years ago by Jesuit priests will be made by officials of the University of Saskatchewan.

Samples of the fruit were sent to the western institution on request of Dr F. C. Patterson of the faculty of horticulture, who said he required samples of the pears for experimental and research purposes in his quest for a hardy fruit that would survive rigors of prairie climate.

On Victoria School Board

Religious matters are never discussed at meetings of the Victoria, B.C., school board although the board contains a pope, a monk, a bishop and a dean. Carey Pope is secretary of the board, T. B. Monk and Charles Bishop are trustees and George H. Deane is the municipal school inspector.

Great Britain is the world's largest single importer of fresh fruit, with a yearly average of 1,370,000 tons, as against 1,400,000 tons purchased by Germany, France, Sweden, Denmark and Norway combined.



A Rare Instrument

Mathematical Rod Invented In The Year 1617

One sees queer things in the advertisement columns of the London newspapers as being for sale. Some of these are simple, some are mystifying. In the later category most people placed an item which appeared the other day. The advertiser announced that he wanted to sell a set of "Napier's Bones."

No doubt to the mind's eye of the majority of folk who read it there appeared a vision of a wired skeleton such as anatomical museums and medical textbooks show. Or the remains of some famous Napier or other which had been preserved something like those of Jeremy Bentham, now in a great London hospital. But only the mathematicians (and not all of them) might be expected to know anything of Napier and his bones.

The bones are a set of small rods inscribed with figures. By means of these things multiplication, division and all sorts of mathematical gymnastics may be performed by the initiate. The method of using them was invented, and explained in a treatise, by John Napier, of Edinburgh, in the year 1617, and they came to be known as "Napier's Bones."

Very few sets are known to be in existence.—Vancouver Province.

One Business Booming

Firm In England Swamped With Orders For Jews' Harps

"Industrial Britain" informs us that Birmingham, the only city in the world where Jews harps are manufactured, is experiencing such a boom in this respect that prospective players all over the world, especially in America, are obliged to await delivery. The delay is due to a lack of skilled tongue setters, who have to be trained for several years before they are proficient. The setters are responsible for the adjustment of the metal strip that vibrates to produce the sound, and if this strip is the merest fraction of an inch out of adjustment the tone of the harp is ruined. One firm in Birmingham is producing 100,000 harps a week, and has enough orders in hand to keep the factory busy for three months. The head of this firm has just returned from a business trip in the United States, where Jews' harp bands are popular, with one order for nearly 150,000 instruments.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

International Tourist Bureau

Plan To Link Up Two Provinces And Two States

A proposal to link sections of two provinces and two states into an organization publicizing tourist attractions of the areas was made by G. F. C. Pousette, head of the Winnipeg Tourist and Convention Bureau.

Following Pousette's suggestions before a meeting of civic envoys at Detroit Lakes, Minn., a committee was appointed to investigate the plan that would organize northwestern Ontario, Manitoba, eastern North Dakota and northern Minnesota.

The territory would be designated as the "circle tour" and would extend from Winnipeg to Kenora, Ont., to Fort Frances, Ont., through northeastern Minnesota to Detroit Lakes, Alexandria, the Twin Cities, Fargo, N.D., and then north to Grand Forks, Crookston, and back to Winnipeg.

Some Queer Laws

New York's statute books contain many don'ts. Among these are statutes prohibiting riding a bicycle with hands off the handlebars, flying kites in city streets, and firing a cannon in the city except with the mayor's permission, the cannon to be no larger than a four-pounder.

Formosa's recent earthquake was the most disastrous since the 'quake of 1906 which cost nearly 1,500 lives.

Little Helps For This Week

And when ye stand praying, forgive if ye have aught against any, that your Father which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses. But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses. Mark 11:25-26.

'Tis not enough to mourn your sins,
'Tis but one step to heaven;
When you are kind to others—then
You know yourself forgiven.

There is nothing to do with your fellow men but to love them, to contemplate their virtues with admiration, their faults with pity and forbearance, and their injuries with forgiveness. To hate your adversary will not help you; nothing within the compass of the universe will help you, but to love him. How many a solitary place would be made glad if love were there, how many a dark dwelling would be full of light.

Viewpoint Of Youth

Ontario Boys Suggested Relief Board Might Purchase Rugby Balls

The rugby season is with us.

In a recent week some boys at an Ontario high school wanted to practise the great autumn sport. Last year's rugby balls had disappeared. The school board had decided to retrench and not purchase any new ones out of public funds. Some new ones were being provided out of the students' own athletic funds but they were not available.

What happened?

A group of boys approached the athletic teacher to ask if a ball or two might not be secured from relief funds.

The rest of this column could doubtless be filled amplifying this little sidelight on a young Canadian viewpoint about the Dominion's biggest single business. Suffice to reflect how deeply its roots are sinking, when fifteen-year-old Canadian lads think relief rols are synonymous with rugby balls.—Financial Post.

World Speed Record

Record For Land Plane Of 347 Miles Per Hour

W. H. Hitchman, of the National Aeronautics Association, announced that the Federation of Aeronautique Internationale in Paris, will be asked to credit Howard Hughes, wealthy film producer, with a world speed record for land planes of 347 miles an hour.

This speed was attained by Hughes in a series of tests near Santa Ana, Calif., in his 14-cylinder, 1,000 horse-power monoplane.

The present record of 314.319 miles an hour was set by Raymond Delmotte, of France, in 1934.

Would Join British Empire

You have heard of districts in Europe inhabited by Germans who want to join Germany. There is also one country in Europe where people want to join Britain, though they are not British. In five years Iceland will reconsider her present association with Denmark. A large and increasing element wants to seek admittance to the British Empire. It will not happen, of course. But how significant that it should be suggested.—London Sunday Express.

The population of the world has been estimated at two billions by the Statistical Institute of the League of Nations.

Mountain sheep are almost extinct in Washington and Oregon now.

PATENTS

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OF CANADA

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Manse: 3rd Avenue

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
Meeheche	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.

Starland—Every second Sunday, 4 p.m.

Oct. 6—"The Ministry of the Bible Society."

Oct. 20—Dr. Wm. Hollingsworth, B.D., D.D., of Hillhurst United, Calgary.

THE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

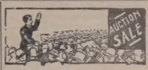
(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Tuesday, October 1, 1935.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.72
No. 2 Northern	.69
No. 3 Northern	.64
No. 4	.58
No. 5	.49½
No. 6	.42½
Feed	.31½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.66½
2 c.w.	.63½
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.21½
3 c.w.	.16
Ex. 1 feed	.16
1 feed	.14
2 feed	.00
Barley—	
No. 3	.19½
No. 4	.17½
No. 5	.15½
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.24
3 c.w.	.20½
4 c.w.	.18½
Flax—	
1 c w.	1.18½
2 c w.	1.14½
3 c w.	1.02½
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	92 3/4
Vancouver	89 3/4

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD
Prices per Wagon Load—

No. 1 Wheat	.69
No. 2 "	.66½
No. 3 "	.62½
No. 4 "	.56½
No. 5 "	.49½
No. 6 "	.41½
Feed "	.30½
1 CW Garnet	.64
2 CW "	.62½



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The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1935

AS OTHERS SEE US

In another column of this issue will be found an interesting article, taken from "The Sunday Express," by Major C. H. Douglas, economic adviser to the Alberta government, under the title of "The Story of a Strange Experiment."

Written for the most part in glowing terms, and with all the optimistic hopes of its author portrayed in rich colors, it yet bears unmistakable evidence of being composed 5,000 miles away from some important facts with which the article deals.

Newspapers are often accused, nowadays, of presenting facts to suit themselves, and that certainly seems to be the case if the gallant Major took his figure of "more than ninety per cent" being in favor of Social Credit in Alberta from newspaper despatches. The official figure gives the Social Credit vote as 53.94 per cent of the total ballot polled. Also his imagination of "men and women from all parts of the American continent......seeking in Alberta prosperity and happiness they have never known" shows either a lamentable lack of knowledge, or a slackness in authorship, when he totally ignores the immigration laws of Canada, and indeed of most other countries in the world. Alberta will have a hard enough task in discouraging entrants from other provinces of the Dominion, but she surely will be able to take care that few enter from the remainder of the American continent.

It is perhaps unfortunate that Major Douglas is only able to spend so short a time with us in exchange for his salary; he could stay longer with advantage to his own knowledge of the affairs of the province to which he is adviser. But the picture he paints in his article is a fair prospect and, if it is realised, few would be found to find fault. There is one blemish in our opinion; it is told of Turner, that on entering the Academy and finding a picture by Constable, full of light and color, side by side with a grey seascape of his own, he seized a palette and hurriedly painted into it a red spot. Major Douglas adds the vivid red of "bloodshed and civil war" to his picture; the premier of Alberta is reported, during his Eastern tour, to have also talked of "streets running with blood." Now that the Social Credit lions and the lambs of the U.F.A. and Liberals are lying down together after the struggle here, why inject bloodshed into the program? We had thought "frightfulness" was finished seventeen years ago this coming November.

Politics, as hopeful men practise it in the world, consists mainly of the delusion that a change in form is a change in substance.

Local and District

Mrs. Rey Harris was a visitor in Calgary last week.

* * *

Mrs. Stan. Walker, of Pincher Creek, was a visitor in Delia last week.

* * *

Mrs. Joe O'Hara, nee Elsie Meyers and young daughter were recent visitors in Delia.

* * *

Art Carson purchased a Ford V-8 De Luxe Touring Sedan from Gibson Motors last week.

* * *

Arnold Bryan sustained injuries to his arm when he was thrown from a horse two weeks ago.

* * *

Miss Lola Troup, of Meanook, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Sprouse.

* * *

Mrs. H. M. Balif, and family, returned from their vacation in the East last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bennett, have moved into the residence on Third Avenue lately vacated by Mrs. Norman Burke.

* * *

Miss Winnifred Armor, of Stavely, sister of Mrs. Henry Moore, spent a holiday last week with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore.

* * *

Born, at Drumheller Hospital, on Wednesday, September 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Shervill Wood, of Delia, a son

* * *

J. Murray, cattle buyer from Ontario, shipped two carloads of cattle east on Friday morning last. These were purchased in the Delia district.

* * *

Wm. Leckie exhibited some very large potatoes grown on the Holland Bros. farm. Of four monster specimens, one, an Irish Cobbler, weighed two pounds three ounces.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. Martin and daughters Peggy and Isabell, formerly of Delia and now of Edmonton, spent last week visiting old friends in Delia and community.

* * *

Mrs. Meyers and family have moved into the house on Second Avenue formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. G. Farquharson, who are now residing in Clyde Pullar's residence.

* * *

Gale Schiefla, of Calgary, who formerly farmed in the Delia district, is a visitor in Delia this week. Mrs. Schiefla is at present visiting in the East.

* * *

Lloyd Burke recently underwent an operation for appendicitis in Brantford, Ontario. Lloyd, with his brother Frith, had been enjoying a holiday in the East.

* * *

Mrs. Irene Craig has moved from the residence she occupied on the north side of Third Avenue, over to the residence recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Howarth.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dunlop motored to Innisfail on Sunday, Sept. 22nd, and visited with Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Stewart at that town. Returning by way of Calgary, they also visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Anderson at Bowden.

* * *

Rain on the 23rd Sept., and again during the early hours of the 24th, gave a slight delay to threshing operations. A cold, high wind with threatening skies interspersed with sunshine, developed on Wednesday. Thursday morning, 26th Sept., the village woke up to the first destructive frost of the season, 12 degrees of frost being registered in some places. Since then the weather has been fine and warm.

Importation of Flour Into Canada

Last year Canada imported some 190,000 barrels of flour. This flour was made from soft wheat, and imported from England and Australia. A failure of the 1934 winter wheat crop in Ontario was responsible for the importations. This year Ontario has a good crop, and importations will dry up, save possibly for some shipments into British Columbia.

Usefulness of Fall Rye

Among the most pressing problems in a dry country are those of supplying the livestock with fall, winter, and early spring pasture and a dependable supply of roughage. Fall rye is extremely useful in these and other respects, but nevertheless is one of the most neglected farm crops.

Every year by September a dearth of green pasture makes itself felt, and is in evidence until the next May. While our open winters permit nearly all winter grazing, or rather rustling, the shortness of the green pasturing season nevertheless results in greatly lessened milk yields, and in growth in young stock, and in decreased crops of young foals, calves and lambs. Lengthening out the green pasturing season is certainly one of the most effective ways the farmer can employ to get greater and cheaper production from his livestock.

Fall rye is best sown from August 15 to September 1st, but may be safely sown somewhat later. The safest place to seed is on clean stubble land just behind the binder, as winter killing is least likely under these conditions. Many good stands have come through on summerfallow, however. Also, one may seed at the rate of three quarters of a bushel of rye and a bushel of oats during the spring or early summer; pasture that season closely enough to prevent the rye forming a stalk, then let it raise a grain crop the next season.

All classes of livestock relish fall rye pasture. It is sometimes accused of producing a milk taint, but this may be almost entirely prevented by removing the cows from the pasture at least two hours before milking, and the milk from the stable as soon as drawn, the latter to prevent absorption of odors from the air.

Fall rye is one of the best pastures for flushing ewes at breeding time; larger lamb crops invariably result, than where dry feed alone is used.

Horses and stock cattle may get most of their winter feed from fall rye pasture.

As a roughage crop rye has the advantage in a dry season of making the bulk of its growth during what is usually the period of greatest rainfall, and being cut for greenfeed before the hot, dry weather of July. If cut sufficiently green, before getting tough and fibrous, a good yield is usually obtained of quite good quality feed. If left too long and cut when too near maturity the quality is considerably lowered.

Rye hay is better for other classes of stock than for milch cows, but may be used for them in a mixture with other roughages.

Rye makes good silage if cut fairly green. Putting up rye silage is one of the most satisfactory ways of carrying over a supply of feed from a year of abundance to a year of shortage.

Rye grain is low in price at present; however, it can be disposed of as feed to a greater extent than is generally thought. Horses, hogs, and fattening sheep and cattle may be fed up to half rye with oats with nothing but good results. Milch cows may get one quarter rye in the grain ration. If part of the rye is cut for roughage each year there is not likely to be a surplus of rye grain to dispose of by way of the elevator.

One should be careful not to feed rye grain or roughage which contains much ergot to pregnant animals.

One objection which many farmers have to rye is the liability of its volunteering in wheat fields, and damaging the grade of the wheat. However, if the farmer made a policy of raising a certain amount of rye each year, it could be raised on one part of the farm, kept separate from the wheat, and the chance of mixing reduced to a minimum.

The farmer's principal objection to raising rye and other feed crops, is that it cuts into the acreage he may seed to wheat. It is apparent that nearly all farmers of this region look with hearty disfavor upon anything which would cause a reduction in wheat acreage, or a change to other crops. This tenacious, in fact, almost fanatical devotion to wheat, is rather difficult to understand in view of the low returns of the past six years. It would seem that farmers could divert enough land from wheat to feed production to keep their stock off a starvation basis, without decreasing the income greatly by reason of the lessened wheat production. The general attitude, however, seems to be that if raising pasture or feed crops interfere with wheat, let the stock starve, or let the Government ship in the feed. Some of the largest stock raisers in the driest parts of this region, have not only not had to bring in feed of recent years, but have had feed to spare. Many others, with very few head of stock, have had to be supplied every pound of feed required. This region can and must produce its own supplies of stock feed. It can be done if reasonable foresight is used. A number of feed crops are reasonably dependable if carefully raised, and they can be carried over from seasons of abundance to seasons of shortage, the silo being the most effective means for some sorts of feed.

Fall rye is one of those feeds which has a great deal of all round usefulness. Now is the time of year to give it some attention.

Cattle Shipments to U. S.

Total shipments of cattle to the United States markets from Alberta since the beginning of the year have been approximately 30,800 head.

C. N. Railways Revenues

The gross revenues fo the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways system for the week ending September 14, 1935, were $3,722,356, as compared with $3,587,994 for the corresponding period of 1934, an increase of $131,362.

HEALTH

by Grant Fleming M.D.

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

ANAEMIA

Ten years ago, liver could be bought for a few cents, and was used to feed the cat or the dog. To-day, so many people are eating liver that the price has advanced until it is only the very spoiled cat which gets an occasional taste.

It was no longer ago than 1926 when it was observed that patients suffering from pernicious anaemia were much improved when they used a half pound of liver each day.

Anaemia is a general term which means that the blood is deficient in quantity or quality. There are several kinds of anaemia, such as that which follows upon a haemorrhage, or the anaemia which usually develops as a part of such chronic diseases as tuberculosis, cancer, malaria and lead poisoning.

Then there are the anaemias which occur because of the failure of the organs which manufacture the red blood cells. We cannot live without oxygen, and if there are not enough red blood cells, or if there is a lack of the haemoglobin which should be in these cells to carry oxygen, then the body tissues are starved of the oxygen which they need.

The red cells are manufactured by the red marrow at the ends of the long bones, ribs and vertebrae. Pernicious anaemia was, until recently, almost always fatal. The red cells were so rapidly destroyed that the bone marrow could not meet the demand; this, in the end, meant death as the blood could not carry enough oxygen to all the tissues to maintain life.

Liver contains something which brings back the blood of pernicious anaemia patients to normal and so gives them back their health. No longer is the victim of pernicious anaemia doomed to die: health and strength are his through the continued proper use of liver or liver extract.

The fame of liver spread, and many people began to eat it on the general principle that what is good for one ailment is good for others, which is, of course, absurd.

Liver is not even of value in the treatment of all anaemias. The chlorosis, or "green sickness" of young girls, a form of anaemia, disappears with improved habits of living: other forms of anaemia respond to iron therapy. In all cases, a blood examination is required to determine what form of anaemia is present; this must be known before proper treatment can be prescribed.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

What You Expect

When you deal with United Grain Growers is the fullest possible protection of your interests. And you know you can rely on that because of the Company's reputation and the experience of farmer customers during many years.

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Elevator at Delia

Federal Highway Policies Are in Election Spotlight

Just having emerged from a provincial election campaign, Alberta now is in the thick of the federal fight.

In this dominion election, there is going to be a great deal of interest in what the candidates have to say about the completion of the Trans-Canada highway, and further, their attitude concerning federal aid in western road building.

The dominion has given substantial assistance to highway needs in the province, even if this does fall short of what had been expected. But no matter what has been done, Alberta in particular, and the west in general, still await a direct outlet to the pacific coast.

Are the candidates for the dominion house prepared to pledge that if they are returned, they will use every effort to bring about the speedy completion of this coast connection?

That is a question which should be put to them during this campaign.

As time goes on, the need of highway outlets to the pacific and facilities for the people of the coast province and the states to visit Alberta through new routes, becomes all the more pressing.

Hundreds of men are at work on the Big Bend section of the Trans-Canada highway between Golden and Revelstoke, B.C. But still there is some doubt that this work will be completed in 1936, unless operations are greatly expedited next season.

The Alberta Motor Association has taken a leading part in impressing need of highway outlets upon the provincial and dominion governments, and intends to redouble its efforts in that direction during the forthcoming dominion election.

Predicts Lower Wheat Prices

Hon. Ernest Lapointe thinks that the minimum price of 87½ cents fixed by the Wheat Board is too high and that eventually a lowering of the figure will have to be undertaken. In a speech at Hawkesbury, Ontario, recently he stated that at the 1932 Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa an effort had been made to raise the price of wheat, but on the contrary a lower price resulted.

Assistance to Exhibitors

The Alberta government will once again assist seed grain exhibitors at the Toronto Royal Fair and Chicago International this fall. For the royal fair, entry fee and shipping costs to Toronto will be paid on approved exhibits in classes for registered or certified seed, also on boys' and girls' club exhibits. Return shipping costs will not be paid. Entry fees must be paid first by the exhibitors, and will be refunded on presentation of receipts. No assistance will be given in the regular open classes.

At Chicago international hay and grain show, where Alberta has made such an outstanding record in seed grains for the past 15 years, the government will pay the shipping costs on approved exhibits. Prize money in the regular grain sections at Chicago won by Alberta exhibitors will be duplicated by the provincial government. In the case of one or more first prizes or championships being taken, a special bonus of $50 will be granted, which will be increased to $100 in the case of championships in wheat, oats or barley. The provincial field crops branch will as far as possible supervise the arrangements for the exhibits. The exhibits of seed grain are to be prepared in time to be forwarded to Chicago by freight. On those going by express, half the cost only will be borne by the government.

Live Stock Population

Live stock census of Alberta as taken by card survey in June by the federal bureau of statistics shows a slight increase in cattle and some decrease in the hog population.

Hog population is shown as reduced from 896,100 head in June of 1934 to 809,100 in June of this year, but the December survey should show a considerable increase as a result of the expected increases in fall litters.

Cattle population shows an increase from 1,570,000 head to 1,604,200 head.

Horses are reduced from 698,800 head to 691,300 head. Sheep shows a drop from 696,200 head to 639,600 head. Poultry total is 5,783,200 compared to 6,992,000 in 1934.

Engineer From Rocky Mountains Becomes Deputy Minister of Interior



Keen outdoor man, enthusiastic member, and a past president of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, and a leading stalwart in the ranks of the Trail Hikers, J. M. Wardle, chief engineer, National Parks of Canada, has won well deserved promotion to the post of deputy minister of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa.

Although only in his "forties", Mr. Wardle has been rated as one of the most efficient officers of the Department of the Interior for many years. He was born in Chilliwack, British Columbia, on June 26th, 1888, receiving his education at New Westminster, B.C., and Queen's University, Kingston, where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of science. Mr. Wardle joined the Department of the Interior in 1913, and was appointed Superintendent of Banff National Park in 1918, continuing in that office until 1920, when he was transferred to Ottawa as engineer in charge of National Parks construction. He was given the post of chief engineer in 1923.

An expert on mountain highway construction, Mr. Wardle has supervised the building of practically all main highways in the National Parks of Canada. Under his direction the Banff-Windermere highway, the first motor road across the Central Rockies, was completed in 1923, and in 1927 the road known as the Kicking Horse Trail, from Lake Louise, Alberta, to Golden, British Columbia, was also completed. He has supervised the building of the "east leg" of the Big Bend highway along the Columbia River from Donald, B.C., to Boat Encampment, and recently was placed in charge of the construction of the "west leg" from Revelstoke, B.C., north to Boat Encampment. This highway when completed will form the final link in the western section of the trans-Canada highway.

The latest highway project to come under Mr. Wardle's supervision was the road now under construction from Lake Louise to Jasper, Alberta. Mr. Wardle has also had charge of all other construction work in the National Parks. He takes over his new duties with the best wishes of his many friends in the Rockies, and, indeed, throughout Canada.